

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1958-59



EDITED BY

DR. D. C. SIRCAR, M. A., Ph. D., F. A. S., F. R. A. S., F. R. N. S.

Government Epigraphist for India

Ootacamund, South India

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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

INTRODUCTION

During the year under report, 17 copper-plate grants were secured for examination and these have been listed in Appendix A. About 800 stone inscriptions listed in Appendix B were copied and examined. The village-to-village survey of the following areas was conducted : the Tadpatri, Warangal and Manthani Taluks in Andhra Pradesh ; the Parbhani and Nanded Taluks in Bombay ; the Chidambaram and Tiruvallur Taluks in Madras ; and the Lingsugur, Hirekerur and Chincholi Taluks in Mysore. Besides, a number of places in Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were visited for copying inscriptions. Appendix C continued from the previous year's report contains 110 inscriptions. Appendices D, E and F contain lists respectively of Arabic and Persian inscriptions, Coins and Photographs.

COPPER PLATES

Of the 17 copper plates listed in Appendix A, Nos. 5-8 belong to the rulers of the Śarabhapuriya dynasty and were found at Mallār in the Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh. No. 5 belongs to king Jayarāja and is dated the 5th day of the month of Kārttika in the regnal year 5. The date of the record, which was issued from Śarabhapura like the king's other grants, is a few weeks earlier than that of the same king's Āraṅ plates (*CII*, Vol. III, pp. 191 ff.) issued on the 25th day of the month of Mārgaśīra in the same regnal year. The object of the charter was to grant the village of Kadambapadrullaka in Antaranālaka as a rent-free holding to a Brāhmaṇa named Kapardisvāmin on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. The record was engraved by Achalasimha who also engraved the Āraṅ plates referred to above as well as another set of Mallār plates discussed below. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 155 ff.

No. 8 also belongs to king Jayarāja and is dated in his 9th regnal year on the 5th day of the month of Jyēsthā. This is the latest record of the ruler so far known. The object of the grant, issued from Śarabhapura, is to register the gift of the village of Mōkkēppikā situated in Nagarōttara-paṭṭa in favour of the Brāhmaṇas Mahīśvarasvāmin and Rudrasvāmin of Bhārgava-gōtra. The donor was Vatsa who was apparently the king's *hadappagrāha* (*hritapragrāha*), 'officer in charge of the recovery of stolen properties'. An interesting feature of the record is that much of the grant portion is written on erasures, traces of the earlier writing being clear at many places. The record was engraved by Achalasimha. The inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 28 ff.

No. 6 was issued from Prasannapura, apparently named after king Prasanna or Prasannamātra of the Śarabhapura house, on the 27th Pausa in the fortyfirst regnal year of Pravara (I), son of Jaya-bhaṭṭāraka (i.e. Jayarāja). This king is known for the first time from the record under study. The donor was the king's younger brother Vyāghrarāja who is also a hitherto unknown member of the family. The charter records the gift of the village of Kūnturapadraka in Pūrva-rāshtra to a Brāhmaṇa named Agnichandrasvāmin, son of Durgasvāmin of the Kāpy-Āngirasa gōtra. It is well known that the seal of the Śarabhapura kings bears the Gajalakshmi emblem. But the seal of the present charter exhibits certain symbols including the head of an animal (probably a lion) to front, and a conch-shell. Below the symbols, there is the legend *śrī-Vyāghrarājah* written in Southern characters. We know that the grants of the Śarabhapurīya dynasty were written in the box-headed alphabet. But the characters of the record under review belong to the Southern alphabet of the nail-headed variety. A person named Jyēsthasimha seems to have engraved the plates. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 45 ff.

No. 7 was issued by Pravara (II) of the same house in his third regnal year from Śrīpura like the Thākurdiyā plates (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 15 ff.) of the same king. It records the gift of a village called Mitra-grāma, situated in Śaṅkhachakrābhōga, to the Brāhmaṇa Subhachandra. Gōlasimha, engraver of the Thākurdiyā plates, engraved the present record. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 53 ff.

No. 15 is a single plate found at Tālcher in the Dhenkanal District of Orissa. The seal bears the legend *śrī-Gayāḍa-tuṅgasya*. The charter was issued from Jayapura-kōṭṭa by Mahārāja Gayādatuṅga who was a Mahāsāmāntādhipati and obtained the five mahāśabdas and 'the lordship of the entire Gōndrama (or, all the Gōndramas)'. The object of the record is to grant the village of Svalpa-kōmpai in the Khembāi vishaya in favour of Bhaṭṭa Bhāinādēva. It has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 95 ff.

No. 4 belongs to the Chaulukya ruler Trilōchanapāla of Lāṭa, whose Surat plates were published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 201 ff. The record is dated in the Śaka year 972, Vikṛita, Pausha-śu. 9, Monday, solar eclipse (24th December, 1050 A.D.), while the Surat plates were issued a few weeks later on Tuesday, the 15th January 1051 A.D. The seal affixed to the plates bears the representation of Garuḍa in the centre facing front with a boar facing proper right below. To the left of Garuḍa are the crescent, parasol, goad, sword and drum symbols and to its right the sun, two standards with birds on the top, a fly-whisk and cymbals. It has been said that the seal affixed to the Surat plates exhibits 'an image of Śiva, in an attitude of meditation, with his accompaniments', although the description appears to be doubtful. Mahāsāndhivigrahika Śaṅkara, already known from the Surat plates, was the writer of the present charter. It records the grant of the village of Ēkallahāra, situated in Karmāntapura-116, to the Brāhmaṇa Tārāditya who belonged to the Bhāradvāja gōtra and the Āṅgīrasa, Bārhaspatya and Bhāradvāja pravaras and was a sthānika of Rōhiḍa-mahāsthāna. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 12 ff., for this inscription.

No. 17 belongs to king Vijayachandra of the Gāhaḍavāla dynasty and was issued on Friday, the seventh tithi of the bright half of the month of Phālguna in Vikrama 1221. This is the earliest charter of the ruler, his other known records being dated in V.S. 1224 and 1225 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 118 ff.; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XV, pp. 7 f.). Crown-prince Jayachchandrādēva, mentioned in the other two epigraphs of Vijayachandra, is not referred to in the present grant. The charter records that, after bathing in the Yamunā at Kauśāmbī, the king granted the village of Kanhavarā in the Valai pattalā to a Brāhmaṇa named Thakkura Narasimhaśarman of the Vāsishṭha gōtra, who was the son of Thakkura Bharatha and grandson of Thakkura Surānanda. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 223 ff.

No. 16 is an incomplete record of the Paramāras of Ābu, found at the village of Rōhērā in the former Sirohi State. It was noticed in the *Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum* for the year ending 31st March 1932, and in G. H. Ojha's *Rājputānēkā Itihās*, Vol. I, 2nd ed., pp. 190 ff. The importance of the record lies in the fact that it gives a complete genealogy of the Paramāra rulers of Ābu from Utpalarāja to Dhārāvarsha who apparently issued the grant. The record has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 135 ff.

No. 9 was discovered at Māndhātā in the Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh. The set consists of four plates with the figure of Garuḍa, the royal emblem of the Paramāras, engraved on the reverse of the last plate. The charter is dated Friday, Maitra (Anurādhā) nakshatra, Bhādrapada śu. 7 in V.S. 1331, Pramāthin, corresponding to the 10th August, 1274 A.D. The inscription records a grant of four villages made by Sādhanika Anayasimhadēva, along with his four sons Kamalasingha, Dhārāsimha, Jaitrasimha and Padmasimha, while he was staying at Maṇḍapa-durga, in favour of a number of Brāhmaṇas residing in the Brahmapurī at Māndhātā and belonging to various gōtras and śākhās. The grant was made with the permission of the Paramāra king Jayavarman alias Jayasimha. The inscription gives the genealogy of the Imperial Paramāras of Malwa and of a feudatory family of the Chāhamānas, to which the donor Anayasimha belonged. The record shows that Paramāra Jaitugi's successor was known by both the names Jayasimha and Jayavarman. There is a valuable reference to a historical event in verse 48 where it is stated that the Paramāra king Dēvapāla killed an adhipa of the Mlēcchhas in a battle fought near the city of Bhaillasvāmin. The claim of Dēvapāla in this stanza

of our inscription seems to suggest that the Paramāra king succeeded in recovering the city of Bhilsā shortly after its conquest by Sultān Iltutmish. Śrī-kanṭha was the writer of the charter and rūpakāra (artisan) Kānhaka its engraver. The latter person was also responsible for engraving the Māndhātā plates (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 117-23) issued by the same Paramāra king in V.S. 1317. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 138 ff.

No. 3 was discovered near the Śaṅkaralinga temple at Nimbāl (Budruk) in the Indi Taluk of the Bijapur District, Mysore, and belongs to the Kalachuri ruler Saṅkama II. It is dated in the year Parābhava, Mārgaśira śu. 5, Monday. The characters belong to the Southern Nāgarī alphabet of about the 12th century and the language is Sanskrit though there is Kannaḍa influence in some parts. According to the southern reckoning of Jupiter's cycle, the details of the date correspond to the 17th November 1186 A.D. Since, however, the rule of Saṅkama II ended several years earlier in 1180 A.D. (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Part ii, pp. 486 ff.), the charter does not appear to be genuine. The inscription records the grant of the village of Bobbulavaddhe, situated in Āṅkullage-50 which formed a part of Tarikāḍa-kampana, made by the king Saṅkama II together with his wife Kuṅkumadēvī in favour of the temple of Kōṭilingēśvara at Nimbahura, i.e. the god Śaṅkaralinga of Nimbāl, for repairs to the temple and the worship of the deity. The grant was accepted by Nāgisetṭi apparently on behalf of the deity. The record also mentions the name of the king's minister, Mallikārjuna. It was written by *Pandita* Gollana and engraved by Paṇḍaya who was also the engraver of the Behatti plates (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 172) of the same king. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 227 ff.

No. 10 is a Pallava charter dated in the 6th regnal year of Vijaya-Simhavarman. The seal of the charter consisting of five plates exhibits the bull facing left, together with a lamp in its front and an umbrella above with some indistinct symbols between the umbrella and the bull. Amongst these, the emblem above the hind part of the bull looks like a Śiva-linga while the one below the left end of the umbrella is a flywhisk. There is a damaged legend reading *śrī-Simhavarmanah pātra(tr-ā)skhalita-vritt[ī]nām sāstra-mā.....* The right half of the first plate, engraved only on its inner side, is broken and missing. The other plates are engraved on both sides, except the last which is engraved on one side only. The charter consists of two sections, one in Sanskrit verse and the other in Tamil prose. The Pallava genealogy traced in the partially preserved first plate mentions Viṣṇu (Ambujanābha), [Brahman], Āṅgiras, Bṛhaspati (Gīrvāṇēśa), [Śa]lmyu, Bharadvāja, Drōṇa, Aśvatthāman ([Pu]raripōr=amśah), Pallava and Aśōka. The second plate begins with the mention of Simhavarman, the father of Simhavishṇu who is praised highly for his prowess and is stated to have conquered the fertile Chōla country on the banks of the Kāvērī and excelled Simhavishṇu (Narasimha) and Jishṇu (Arjuna). Then the charter records that king Simhavarman granted the village of Śramaṇāśrama to Vajranandin of Nandi-saṅgha at Vardhamānēśvara-tīrtha for conducting the worship of Lord Jina. Narabhaya was the *ājñapti* and Mēdhāvin the composer of the Sanskrit section, called a *praśasti* in the record itself. The Tamil portion is addressed to the *nāṭṭār* of Perunagar-nādu and records that, in the sixth year of Vijaya-Simhavarman, the village of Amaṇsērkkai in Perunagar-nādu as well as 16½ *paṭṭis* of land at Tāmar were granted as *paḷlichchandam* to Vajranandikkuravar in Paruttikkunru. The *nāṭṭār* were directed to demarcate the boundaries and to issue an authorised document regarding the boundaries.

The inscription is interesting in many respects. Simhavarman and his son Simhavishṇu are evidently identical respectively with the homonymous grandfather and father of the great Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I (c. 600-630 A.D.). Simhavishṇu is known to us as Avanīsimha (*SII*, Vol. II, pp. 501 ff.) and as one who subjugated the Kaṭabhras (*ibid.*, pp. 342 ff.) and he is also credited with the conquest of the Chōla country described as bedecked with the garland that was the Kāvērī. Though our charter is dated in the 6th year of Simhavarman's reign, it speaks more about Simhavishṇu probably because the grant was made at his request and it was he who was the first to extend Pallava sway in the south. Simhavishṇu's conquest of the Kāvērī region is referred to in nearly the same words in the Velurpalaiyam plates of Nandivarman III (*ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 501 ff.). The grant of land by Simhavarman to the Jaina ascetics living at Paruttikkunru which is a locality near Kāñchīpuram is interesting. Though we do not know the religious leanings of Simhavarman, his son is known to have been a worshipper of Viṣṇu (*ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 391 ff.). This gift is

significant as reflecting the growing influence of Jainism. We also know that Mahēndravarmān, Simhavishṇu's son and successor, was originally a Jain and became later converted to Śaivism under the influence of Appar, one of the four Śaiva saints (*Periyapurāṇam*, Kovai Tamil Sangam, verse 1411; *SII*, Vol. I, p. 29). As regards Mēdhāvin the composer of the Sanskrit section which is called a *praśasti*, it may be noted that the composer of the Sanskrit portion of the Udayendiram plates of Nandivarman Pallavamalla (*SII*, Vol. II, pp. 361 ff., text line 105) was Paramēśvara, the son of Chandradēva and a descendant of Mēdhāvin who is apparently identical with the person of the same name mentioned in our record. Among the places mentioned in the inscription, Perunagar is the locality of the same name in the Kanchipuram Taluk and Tāmar is Tāmal in the same Taluk. Amaṇṣērkkai (Śramaṇāśrama of the Sanskrit portion), the village granted, cannot be identified definitely since there are several villages around Perunagar with names like Ammaṇantāṅgal, Ammaṇambākkam, etc.

In connection with the importance of the record, a word has to be said as regards its palaeography. The forms of most of the letters, e.g. *n*, *y*, *ṇ*, *bh*, etc., as found in this record, are met with in the Kūram plates (*SII*, Vol. III, Plates facing pp. 344-45) of Paramēśvaravarman I (c. 669-700 A.D.). The letter *v* has a slight opening at the upper right end as found in some cases in the Tanḍan-tōṭṭam plates (*SII*, Vol. III, pp. 517 ff.) of Nandivarman Pallavamalla (c. 730-96 A.D.) although the form of the letter with wide opening at the top, which is no doubt a later development, is traceable in the Tiruvadi inscription (*SII*, Vol. VIII, No. 331) of Paramēśvaravarman II (c. 725-30 A.D.). The charter, therefore, may be regarded as a later copy of the original plates like such other copper-plate records as the Chura grant of Pallava Viṣṇugōpavarman (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 139). Another point of interest is that our inscription offers the Pallava genealogy fabricated on the basis of their Bhāradvāja-gōtra as found in epigraphic records like the Vāyalūr inscription of Rājasimha II (Narasimhavarman II, c. 700-25 A.D.) and other documents (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 147; *Successors of the Śātavāhanas*, p. 157).

No. 14 is from Dalavāyppuram in the Koilpatti Taluk of the Tirunelveli District, Madras. It is a set of seven plates, the first and the last of which are engraved on one side only while the rest are written on both sides and numbered in Vaṭṭeḷuttu numerals. On palaeographical grounds, the record may be assigned to the latter half of the ninth century. The plates are strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of two fish, the tiger and the bow as well as the following legend :

Śrī [**] *Samasta-vaśudh-ādhīśa-chū*[lā]*ratn-ā*[m]*bu*(śu)-*rājīshu* [**]

*śāsana*n=jagadī(tī)-*bhartur*=idam *Jaṭila*[va]*rmanah* [**]

The inscription contains two sections, one in Sanskrit verse engraved in Grantha characters and the other in Tamil verse engraved in Vaṭṭeḷuttu. While both the sections deal with the same subject, the Tamil part is more elaborate in details. The charter begins with the mythological genealogy of the Pāṇḍya dynasty and gives a list of traditional achievements of the ancestors of the Pāṇḍya kings including the participation of the Pāṇḍyas in the *Mahābhārata* war, the part they played in the eradication of the curse on Arjuna and the discomfiture of Hariśchandra, the engraving of the Pāṇḍya emblem of the fish on the Himalayas, etc. It also mentions the founding of the Tamil Sangam, the victory in the battle-field of Ālaṅgāṇam and the routing of the Kaḷappāla race. Then the successes in the battle-fields at Idaiyārai and Veṇbaikkudī are mentioned as the chief achievements of another group of rulers. Next is mentioned Parāntakan Śaḍaiyaṇ who is stated to have gained a victory over the Kāḍava (i.e. the Pallava) at Karuvūr. His son and successor Śrīmāra Śrīvalla-bha is then stated to have won a victory in the battles at Kuṇṇūr and Viḷiṇam and to have conquered Ilam, i.e. Ceylon. He is further stated to have defeated the Kāḍava at Ānūr on the sea-shore and to have robbed the strength of the confederacy of the Kuṭṭuvar (i.e. the Chēras), Chōlas, Kūpakas and the Northerners (*vaḍugar*). He is also stated to have killed at Kuḍandai (i.e. Kumbakonam in the Tanjavur District) an unnamed son of a certain Aniarvallāṇ.

The charter then proceeds to describe the reigning kings Varaguna (accession 862 A.D.) and Parāntaka-mahārāja Viranārāyaṇaṇ, the sons of Śrīmāra Śrīvalla-bha. It gives the impression that the transaction recorded belongs to

the time when the former was ruling the world with god Śiva at his heart probably in a sort of retirement. About the latter, who was perhaps ruling jointly with his brother, it gives more details. Parāntaka Vīranārāyaṇa is stated to have been the son of Akkaḷanimmaḍi, the daughter of Śrikanṭharāja who was a Chōla of the Pottappi family and is endowed with epithets like *Mayilaiyarkōṇ* and *Mattamāmalai-vaḷavan*. Śrikanṭha was the *tirumarugaṇ* (sister's son or son-in-law) of *Toṇḍiyar-kōṇ* Mānābharanaṇ. Then the charter gives a list of Parāntaka's achievements, the most important of them being the success gained at Sennilandai against an elder brother whose identity is not disclosed. Parāntaka defeated his enemies at Kuṇṇrai, Kuḍakoṅgu, Pokkarani, Tenmāyal, Venkai and Parāntakam and also captured South Viḷiṇam and subjugated one Vīratuṅga. He is stated to have founded numerous *brahmadēyas*, tanks and temples with rich endowments. It is then stated how Parāntaka granted in his forty-fifth regnal year, from his camp at Kaḷakkuḍi, the villages of Tirumaṅgalam and Sōmāsikuruchchi in Āsi-nāḍu, after having clubbed them into one, in favour of several Brāhmaṇas. The grant was made at the instance of Kēśava who was the son of Nārāyaṇa and the grandson of Māyānambi and belonged to the Vāna *gōtra* and the Bōdhāyana *sūtra*. Āyirattaiṇṇūrruvaṇ ḷaiyānakkaṇ of the Vatsa *gōtra*, who was a native of Pullūr, was the *āṇatti* (*ājñapti*) of the grant while Sēndaṇ Kiḷavaṇ *alias* Perundūvēlli-kiḷavaṇ of Perundūvēlli in Venbu-nāḍu was the *madhyastha* and Sāttan Paḍāraṇ of Alarṇu-nāḍu and Kiḷavaṇ Kōṇ of Peruṅākkūr the accountants. The *nāṭṭār* of Āsi-nāḍu and Nechchuṇa-nāḍu are stated to have indicated the boundaries. The demarcation of the boundaries of the gift villages is next specified in the charter. The Brāhmaṇa Mādhava of Śrīvallabhamāṅgalam and Śrīvallabhaṇ, a *karmmāra* of Kuṇḍūr, who were the authors respectively of the Sanskrit and Tamil sections of the record, received a few shares out of the gift land. Nakkaṇ *alias* Nṛipaśēkhara-pperuṅgollaṇ, the father of the latter, engraved the charter.

* Of the two villages granted, Tirumaṅgalam is stated to have been formerly granted by Kaḍuṅgōṇ to twelve Brāhmaṇas by a copper-plate charter. Similarly, the other village, *viz.* Sōmāsikuruchchi, was granted to Kāṭhaka Sōmayājin by means of a charter by a king (Kaḍuṅgōṇ ?) who obtained *siddhi* (*i.e.* died) at his residence at Kaḷudūr. The original charters were lost and, therefore, Kēśava made the request for the cancellation of the occupation of Sōmāsikuruchchi (under the new name of Madhurataranallūr) by the headman of Kaḍattirukkai and for a fresh grant of the two villages to the Brāhmaṇas.

Kaḍuṅgōṇ, the previous donor of the two villages, is described as having completely routed the Kaḷappālar, an act which is enumerated among the traditional achievements of Pāṇḍya-kings next to their victory at the battle of Ālaṅ-gānam. The latter was evidently achieved by Neduṇjeliyaṇ called *talai-yālaṅgāṇattu-chcheru-venṇa* distinguishing him from the other Neduṇjeliyaṇs of Sangam fame. The Vēlvikkūḍi plates of Neduṇjaḍaiyaṇ (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 291 ff.) state that *Pāṇḍyādhirāja* Kaḍuṅgōṇ emerged [as a powerful king] after the political interregnum caused by Kaḷabhraṇ, the Kāliaraiṣaṇ, who was evidently the leader of the Kaḷappālar mentioned in this charter. It is apparently this Kaḍuṅgōṇ who is stated to have died in his residence at Kaḷudūr, though the circumstances under which he died are not known. Between Kaḍuṅgōṇ and Śaḍaiyaṇ Parāntakaṇ, the charter describes a group of kings among whose achievements only the successes in the battles at Idaiyārai and Venbaikkūḍi are mentioned. The battles of Karuvūr and Ānūr, where Śaḍaiyaṇ Parāntakaṇ and his son and successor Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha successively defeated the Kāḍava, are not known from any other source. Regarding the confederacy of the Chēras, Chōlas, Kūpakas and the Northerners, the larger Sinnamanur plates of Rājasimha (*SI*, Vol. III, pp. 441 ff.) are more specific in mentioning some members of the northern element, such as the Gaṅgas, Pallavas, Kālingas, Māgaḍhas, etc., whom the king is stated to have encountered at Kuḍandai. The next statement made in our charter that Śrīvallabha killed the son of Amarvallāṇ at Kuḍandai seems to indicate that the place where the previous encounter with the confederacy took place was Kuḍandai itself and that the son of Amarvallāṇ was a member of the confederacy referred to above.

The mention of Varaguṇa as the son and successor of Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha and as continuing to rule on the occasion of the grant which is dated in the forty-fifth regnal year of Parāntaka Vīranārāyaṇa, the younger brother of the former, indicates that the reigns of the two brothers overlapped. The passive

role of a Śaiva devotee, in which Varaguṇa is described, reminds us of the reference to a Varaguṇa in two verses in the *Tiruchchirrambalakkōvaiyār* stated to have been composed by Māṇikkavāchakar. The two Varaguṇas are most probably identical and thus the author of the said work may be considered to be a contemporary of this Varaguṇa. The defeat of an elder brother at the hands of Vīranārāyaṇaṇ at Sennilandai appears to suggest that there was a common enemy within the family opposed to both Varaguṇa and Vīranārāyaṇaṇ and that the latter was responsible for overthrowing him while the former devoted himself to the worship of Śiva. The common enemy is perhaps to be identified with Ugra or Khara mentioned as the opponent of Vīranārāyaṇaṇ in the Larger Sinnamanur plates. It is also not improbable that this Ugra was the Pāṇḍya prince supported by the Ceylonese. The other exploit of Vīranārāyaṇaṇ, viz. the subjugation of Vīratuṅga, is interesting, though the identity of the latter is not clear.

Another information supplied by the charter is Vīranārāyaṇaṇ's genealogy on his mother's side. His maternal grandfather Śrikanṭha belonged to the Pottappi family and is described as *Maṇḍalaiyar-kōṇ* and as a son-in-law or sister's son of Māṇābharanaṇ, the *Toṇḍaiyar-kōṇ*. The Anbil plates of Sundara-chōla (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XV, pp. 44 ff.) mention one Śrikanṭha as a predecessor of the Chōla king Vijayālaya. The identification of this Śrikanṭha with the person of the same name mentioned in our charter is tempting. But Śrikanṭha of our plates was a Pottappi-Chōla while the other Śrikanṭha and his successors are not known to have belonged to the Pottappi family. On the other hand, it is possible that this Śrikanṭha is identical with the Telugu-Chōla king of that name, who is known to us from the Madras Museum plates (*A. R. Ep.*, 1935-36, p. 56) and is supposed to have ruled about the middle of the ninth century A.D. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a Chōla prince named Kumārāṅkuśa is known to have been a feudatory of Pallava Nandivarman III, though his position in the genealogy of the Chōlas of Uṇṇaiyūr is not known. It is possible that Kumārāṅkuśa was also a Telugu-Chōla.

No. 13 received from the Government Museum, Madras, was discovered at Pāṇḍavarmaṅgalam in the Koilpatti Taluk of the Tirunelveli District, Madras. It belongs to the reign of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundara-chōlapāṇḍya, the son and viceroy of Rājendra I (1012-43 A.D.). The set consists of three groups of plates, each of a different size. There is a ring hole; but no ring or seal is forthcoming. The plates are corroded. The letters are made up of closely engraved dots and a layer of the metal has peeled off at places. The plates have the shape of palm leaves and the writing on each plate is in two sections, one of them longer than the other.

The charter is dated in the tenth regnal year of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundara-chōlapāṇḍya and mentions Pāṇḍamaṅgalam *alias* Pañchavanmādēvi-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in Venbaikkudi-nādu. Pāṇḍamaṅgalam is no doubt the same as Pāṇḍavarmaṅgalam where the record was found. Then the inscription gives a list of the Brāhmaṇa donees belonging to various places. The other details of the grant cannot be determined owing to the damaged nature of the inscription, the genuineness of which is doubtful. This is the only copper-plate charter of the Chōlapāṇḍya viceroys so far known.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

No. 788 is a Prakrit inscription from Mathurā dated the 5th day of the first month of winter in the year 92, no doubt referable to the Kanishka or Śaka era and corresponding to 169-70 A.D. It seems to record the erection of a *stūpa* for a Buddhist monk who was a resident of the monastery called Vēṇḍavihāra, apparently situated at Mathurā. This record along with two others from the same locality has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 10 f.

The excavations at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa have brought to light a few more inscriptions (Nos. 77-84) of the Ikshvākus. A number of these epigraphs are engraved on memorial pillars and record the erection of *chhāyā-stambhas*, i.e., pillars bearing the representation of the person or persons in whose memory they were raised. Nos. 78, 79 and 84 belong to the reign of Ehavala Chāntamūla who was the son and successor of Vīrapurushadatta and whose latest date so far known is the regnal year 24 (*A. R. Ep.*, 1956-57, No. B 28). Of these,

Nos. 79 and 84, engraved on memorial pillars, are dated in the king's 13th and 8th regnal years respectively. No. 79 records the erection of the pillar in memory of *Mahāsēnāpati Kumāra Eli Ehavūladāsamṇaka*, a step-brother of the Ikshvāku king. No. 78 refers to the construction of a shrine and a *sthala* (probably, an enclosed platform) for a deity and the creation of an *akshaya-nivā* (permanent endowment) for their maintenance and reminds us of another inscription of the same king's reign speaking of the construction of a temple for the god Mahādēva Pushpabhadra and the erection of a *dhavaja-stambha* in front of it (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, No. B 5).

The date of the said inscription is very important since it is quoted as the summer season of the cyclic year Vijaya and this reminds us of another Nāgārjunikoṇḍa inscription of the time of Virapurushadatta, which was published by Vogel with an inaccurate transcript and an unsatisfactory illustration (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 63-64 and Plate facing p. 63). The year of the date of the inscription, during the rainy season of which it was engraved, was read by Vogel as *saṁvachhara vimśayam* (i.e., year 20) although it actually reads *saṁvachharam Vijayam* and offers the earliest instance of the use of the cyclic year in the dating of Indian epigraphs. The mention of Vijaya alone among the cyclic years in the said two records of the Ikshvākus is probably due to the fact that it was counted as the first year of Jupiter's 60-year cycle. The above two Ikshvāku records throw welcome light on the chronology of the Ikshvāku kings and the date of the Pallava conquest of Andhrāpatha. As we know that Virapurushadatta and Ehavala Chāntamūla ruled in the period between the middle of the third and that of the fourth century A.D., the year Vijaya falling in the former's reign corresponds to 273-74 A.D. and the same year falling in the latter's rule to 333-34 A.D. The seasons mentioned in the two records appear to preclude the possibility of the incision respectively in the earlier and later part of the same year. Since Ehavala Chāntamūla was succeeded by his son Rudrapurushadatta, who is known to have ruled upto his eleventh regnal year (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII pp. 20 ff.), the Pallava conquest of the Krishna-Guntur region cannot probably be assigned to a date much earlier than the middle of the fourth century A.D. The inscriptions have been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 1 ff.

The excavations conducted by the Department of Archaeology, Andhra Pradesh, at Elēsvaram opposite Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, on the other bank of the river Kṛishṇā, have exposed to view numerous pillars in position, which are the only structural remains of what appear from the numerous *lingas* exposed along with them to have been Brahmanical temples. Some of the pillars at this site bear on their faces what look like pilgrims' names in characters assignable to the 7th century A.D. and later, similar to those found in the records at Sālihūṇḍām (*A. R. Ep.*, 1954-55, Nos. B 54, 57 and 61) in the Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, and Sitābhiṇji (*JAHRS*, Vol. XIX, pp. 191 ff. and Plates) in the Keonjhar District, Orissa.

No. 160 was recently discovered on the pedestal of the huge Buddha image in Cave IV at Ajantā in the Aurangabad District of Bombay. Before the discovery of the present record, it was generally believed that the cave in question contained no epigraphic records and therefore its age was a subject of speculation. The epigraph states that the object on which the inscription was incised (i.e., the Buddha image) was the *dēya-dharma* (gift) of a person named Māthura who was the son of Abhayanandin and Skandavasū and belonged to the Kārvaṭīya *gōtra*. Māthura is further described as the *Vihārasvāmin*, 'the owner of the monastery'. The characters of the inscription closely resemble those of the epigraphs of the time of the Vākātaka king Harishēṇa in Cave XVI at Ajantā (*ASWI*, Vol. I, pp. 53, 128 ff. and Plate LVI) and of the Ghatōtkacha cave inscription (ibid., pp. 138 ff. and Plate IX) at the village of Jaṅglā about fifteen miles from Fardapur near Ajantā, which mentions king Dēvasēna of the same dynasty. It is, however, to be pointed out that the palaeography of our inscription is slightly later than that of the Vākātaka inscriptions. Since the Vākātaka kings Dēvasēna and Harishēṇa flourished about the second half of the fifth century A.D., our inscription may be assigned to the first half of the sixth century. The importance of the inscription lies in the welcome light it throws on the controversy about the age of Cave IV at Ajantā. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 259 ff.

Nos. 742 and 743 are two fragmentary epigraphs inscribed on the same stone discovered recently while clearing the debris in the fort area at Chitorgadh.

They are in Sanskrit verse written in northern characters of about the first half of the 6th century A.D. and bear close resemblance to those of the Mandasor stone inscriptions of the Aulikara king Yaśōdharman Vishṇuvardhana, one of which is dated in 532 A.D. The object of both of our inscriptions appears to be to record certain pious deeds (probably the building of some shrines) of a person who was the governor (*Rājasthānīya*) of Daśapura and Madhyamā under a king of the Malwa-Rajasthan region. This person, whose name is lost, was the son of the merchant Vishṇudatta whose father's name appears to be Varāha. It may be recalled that an inscription of Yaśōdharman also mentions a certain Varāhadāsa of the Naigama family, a later member of the family being Abhayadatta who was a *Rājasthānīya* under the said king. The mention of Daśapura and Madhyamā (Madhyamikā) side by side in our record is interesting.

Among other records of the same age, No. 151 is a wooden seal with the Gajalakshmi emblem and a legend in Northern characters of about the sixth century A.D. It purports to belong to a guild of merchants of Dēvapuri. The seal is now in the possession of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bihar; but its original provenance is unknown.

Among the inscriptions copied from a private collection at Alipore, Calcutta, No. 135, which may be assigned to the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds, speaks of the creation of an *akshaya-nīvi* (permanent endowment) of *Pu* (*Purāṇas*) 123 and *Ga* (*Gaṇḍaka*) 1 for the provision of burning incense apparently in a Buddhist establishment. No. 136 of the same collection, assignable to the same period on grounds of palaeography, mentions *Sthavira* Dharmamitra of Vaṅga-vishaya, who belonged to the *Mūlasarvāstivāda* *parishad*. Two other records of the same period copied from the same collection are Nos. 139 and 147 both mentioning a *Karaṇika-vīpra* (i.e., a Brāhmaṇa clerk) named Bhadanta.

A later North Indian record is No. 153 from the temple of the goddess Tārāchandī about 3 miles to the south of Sāsārām or Sahasrām in the Shahabad District of Bihar. It is dated Wednesday, Jyēshtha-ba. 3, V.S. 1225 (16th April 1169 A.D.), and belongs to a chief named *Mahānāyaka* Pratāpadhavalā. Besides the present inscription from Tārāchandī near Sāsārām, several other epigraphs of Pratāpadhavalā have been found in the Rohtasgarh area. These are the Tutlā or Tutrāhi Falls inscription (Bhandarkar's List No. 299) dated V.S. 1214, Jyēshtha-ba. 4, Saturday (19th April, 1158 A.D.), the Phulwāriyā inscription (Bhandarkar's List, No. 338) dated V.S. 1225, Vaiśākha-ba. 21, Thursday (27th March, 1169 A.D.), and the Tilothu inscription (Bhandarkar's List, No. 1759) bearing no date. In the present record Pratāpadhavalā is represented as declaring to his descendants and others that the Brāhmaṇas of Suvarṇahala obtained from one Dēū, who was a servant of the king Vijayachandra of Gādhinagara or Kānyakubja (i.e., modern Kanauj), an illegal grant (*ku-tāmra*) in respect of the villages of Kalahaṇḍi and Vaḍayilā by fraud after having bribed Dēū, that no credit should be given to the said grant since not even an iota of land in the villages near about Kalahaṇḍi really belonged to the above Brāhmaṇas and that his descendants should therefore know this fact and levy whatever was due from the two villages as *bhāga* and *bhōga*. The original of the document, now found copied on the rock, was signed by *Mahārājaputra* Śatrughna who was probably a son of Pratāpadhavalā. The chief, who was probably a feudatory of the Gāhaḍavāla monarch Vijayachandra, had his capital at Jāpila which is modern Japlā (also called Japlā-Dināra), a railway station on the Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone line of the Eastern Railway, 25 miles from Dehri-on-Sone. The epigraph was originally published in *JIOS*, Vol. VI, p. 548, and has been re-edited in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 23 ff.

The earliest among the records of the Chālukyas of Bādāmi is No. 26 from Virāreddipalle in the Anantapur District, which belongs to Vinayāditya Satyāśraya and is dated in his 10th regnal year (691 A.D.). His grandson Vikramāditya II Satyāśraya is represented by a damaged inscription (No. 16) from Chandana in the same District. Nos. 15 and 17, also from Chandana, and No. 23, from Peddapēṭa in the same District, belong to the reign of Kīrtivarman II. Of these, No. 17, which is in Kannada, refers to the king as *Vikramāditya-Satyāśraya-śrī-prithivīvallabha-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-Kīrtivarma-bhaṭāra*. Considering the South Indian custom of mentioning the father's name along with personal names, the passage no doubt indicates that Kīrtivarman was the son of Vikramāditya. Another instance in which the father and son are mentioned

in a compound of this kind is furnished by an inscription from Pattadakal in which Vijayāditya-Vikramāditya, i.e., Vikramāditya (II), the son of Vijayāditya, figures as the donor (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 165). In No. 15 in Telugu, however, the king is introduced as *Vijayāditya-Satyāśraya-prithuvīvallabha-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-bhaṭāraḷa-Kattirāju*. Here the name Kattirāju no doubt stands for Kīrtirāja or Kīrtivarman, though his relationship with Vijayāditya, as we know, is that of a grandson and not of a son. If the name Vijayāditya used in the record is not a mistake for Vikramāditya, the expression *bhaṭāraḷa* used with the sixth case-ending has possibly to be understood in the sense of 'belonging to the family of'. The name Kattirāju applied here to Kīrtivarman II may be compared with the names Katti-arasa used for Kīrtivarman I in his Godachi plates (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 59 ff.) and Kattiyara identified with Kīrtivarman II in an inscription from Dīlgūr (*ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 309 ff.). The epigraph under discussion bears at its top the figure of a boar, the ensign of the Chālukyas, while No. 17 bears the figure of an elephant facing right which was probably the emblem of the feudatory.

A noteworthy fact revealed by these records is the continued sway of the Bānas over this tract for four generations as the feudatories of the Western Chālukyas. The area held by the Bānas is referred to as Vaṅganūr-nādu in No. 26, Gaṅga-Rēnādu in No. 15 and Suramara-vishaya in No. 17; but, strangely enough, the name of the contemporary Bāna feudatory is not mentioned in any of these records. A chief named Chōli-Mutturāju, who probably belonged to the Rēnānti-Chōla family, figures in No. 15 as the donor of some land in Cheñjōṇa, i.e., the present Chandana, mentioned in the Kannada record of Kīrtivarman II (No. 17) as being governed by Dharanappan, son of Irigaṅga of Tagadūr-nādu. The main purport of the inscriptions is to record some gifts of land.

No. 131 near the temple of Narasimha on the fortified hill at Zafargadh in the Warangal Taluk (Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh) is in the Kannada language and characters. The epigraph commences with the expression *Vilasita... Rāshtrakūṭa-[sat]kula-tilaka* and eulogises a king of the Rāshtrakūṭa family. It mentions a certain Śaṅkaragaṇḍa and refers to the establishment of a village and to the consecration of a deity therein. The record may be assigned on palaeographical grounds to about the 9th century A.D. A Śaṅkaragaṇḍa figures as a feudatory of Rāshtrakūṭa Kannaradēva (Kṛishṇa III) in a record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1955-56, No. B 200) of 964 A.D. from Uppina-Betagēri in the Raichur District, Mysore. No. 565 from Khanḍebāgūr, Dharwar District, mentions another chief of the same name who was governing Banavāsi-12,000 in 924 A.D. as a feudatory of Indra III.

No. 558 from Kachavi, Hirekerur Taluk, Dharwar District, belonging to the reign of king Dhōra (i.e., Rāshtrakūṭa Dhruva) introduces his subordinate Māra as governing the Banavāsi-12,000 division and registers a gift of the tax on ghee to the goddess Māriabbe of Kachchavi. Appāvinēti is referred to as the senior queen of Māra and Kattiyara as his son from her. Māra and his wife are already known from an undated record from Sidēnūr not far from Kachavi (*A. R. Ep.*, 1935-36, B. K. No. 96), which, without mentioning this relationship, states that Mārakkarasa, i.e., Māra of the Kachavi inscription, was governing Banavāsi while Binetiabbe (i.e., Appāvinēti) was administering the town (*ūr*). The record is published in the *Prog. Rep. Kannada Res. Inst.*, 1953-57, p. 65, No. 1.

No. 582 from Mēdūr, Dharwar District, is a record of Jagattuṅga Prabhūta-varsha (i.e., Gōvinda III) who is referred to as the grandson of Akālavarsha. It introduces the king's feudatory Rājāditya referred to as *Paramēśvara-niyōgi* and *Satya-Chalukki* and the governor of Banavāsi-12,000. The boar emblem prominently shown above his record speaks of his descent from the Chālukya family which had the Varāha crest. Another record of the same king from Sāvīkēri in the Hangal Taluk (*A. R. Ep.*, 1947-48, No. B 227) refers probably to the same Rājāditya as the Śaḷuki governor of Banavāsi. A copper-plate grant of Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III from Hirekōgilūr (*MAE*, 1935, pp. 117 ff.), dated 955 A.D., refers to Nanni-Chaluki Rājāditya of the Chālukya family as his feudatory and as the great-grandson of his namesake Rājāditya. The latter may be identical with Rājāditya of the Mēdūr epigraph. The Hirekōgilūr charter also bears the emblem of the boar on its ring. It may be remarked here incidentally

that a record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1952-53, No. B 290), from Nayakallu, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, mentions Nanni-Saṅkū Rāchamalla as a subordinate of Kṛishṇa III.

No. 530 from Anaji, Dharwar District, refers to Lōkaṭe as the governor of Banavāsi and registers the gift of a garden to a temple by Amōghavarsha. The donor is obviously a Rāshtrakūṭa king named Amōghavarsha. One Lōkaṭe is known from some records as governing Banavāsi during the period 896-902 A.D. as a feudatory of Akālavarsha Kṛishṇa II, who ruled in 878-913 A.D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1943-44, B. K. No. 31 ; 1945-46, No. B 285). If Lōkaṭe of our inscription is identified with this Lōkaṭe, Amōghavarsha of the record under review would appear to be a title of Kṛishṇa II (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 60), although he might have as well begun his career during the reign of his father Amōghavarsha I.

Five hero-stones (Nos. 535-39) from Aralikatti, Dharwar District, record the death of certain heroes in a cattle raid. Of these, Nos. 536-37 refer to king Gōvinda (Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda IV) and Nos. 536 and 538 are dated Śaka 852, Vikṛita, corresponding to 930 A.D. All these records refer to Māchiyarasa of the Mātūra family as governing Banavāsi. The earliest date of this chief so far known was 939 A.D. (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 4-5) ; but the records under review push it back by 9 years.

A hero-stone (No. 540) from Bhairavanapāda in the same District mentions the chief Gōvindara as governor of Banavāsi under Kannaradēva, i.e. Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III. This chief is already known to us from two other records from Dēvīhosūr (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 285-286) and Nīṭpalli (*A. R. Ep.*, 1934-35, B. K. No. 60), in both of which his name occurs as Garvindara. It is interesting to note that our inscription commences from the bottom panel and concludes in the top panel unlike the other records running from top to bottom.

No. 195 is engraved on three sides of a pillar lying near a tank in the locality called Bahādurpur in the vicinity of Kandhār, headquarters of the Taluk of that name in the Nanded District, Bombay. The language of the inscription, which is incomplete and bears no date, is Sanskrit and it is written in the Northern characters of about the 10th century A.D. It refers to the Rāshtrakūṭa family of Mālkhēḍ and mentions the rulers Dantidurga and Kṛishṇa I, the account of the later members of the family having broken away. The record registers the grant of various endowments in *drammas* for the worship of and offerings to such deities as Kālapriya, Kṛishṇēśvara, Vaṅkēśvara and Gōjjiga-Sōmanātha. It may be noted that the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III (939-67 A.D.), during his campaign in the Tamil country, camped at Mēlpādi in the Chittoor Taluk of the Chittoor District and arranged for the construction of the temples for Kālapriya, Kṛishṇēśvara, etc. (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 281). We may therefore surmise that the inscription belongs to the reign of the said Rāshtrakūṭa king. Kṛishṇa III was sometimes called Kandhara or Kandhāra and is described in one inscription as *Kandhārapuravar-ādhiśvara* (cf. *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Part ii, pp. 419, 508, 556 ; *JBBRAS*, Vol. X, p. 241). Having no knowledge of the existence of a city called Kandhāra, Fleet was not inclined to attach any importance to the epithet *Kandhārapuravar-ādhiśvara* (*Bomb. Gaz.*, op. cit., p. 384, note 4). But it seems that Kandhārapura was a secondary capital of Kṛishṇa III and that it is the same as modern Kandhār, near the findspot of the present record, which is 32 miles to the south of Nāndēḍ and about a hundred miles to the north of Mālkhēḍ (Mānyakhēṭa), the principal capital of the Rāshtrakūṭas. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 105 ff.

Nos. 655 and 659 from the Kolar District, Mysore, belong to Iriva (Eriva)-Nolamba who may be identified on palaeographical grounds with Diliparasa of the Nolamba family. No. 659, engraved on a stone set up in the bed of a tank, registers a grant of *bittukaṭṭe*, probably the same as *bittuvaṭṭa* which occurs in records of this period and has been interpreted as a portion of the produce derived from the lands irrigated by tanks, which was granted to the person who built the tanks or repaired them (*MAR*, 1941, p. 172).

No. 125 in Kannada from Nārāyanagiri, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh, is dated Śaka 928 (1006 A.D.), Parābhava, and refers to king Guṇagarasa who claims descent from Satyāśraya-kula and bears the epithets *Rājavidyādhara*, *Tungaveḍaṅga* and *Ekkalasāhasa*. It records the consecration of the deity Malikārjuna by an officer of the king. The inscription is engraved twice, once at

the top and again at the bottom of the sculptured panel containing figures of a *linga* (probably Mālikārjuna referred to in the epigraph), bull (Nandi), etc. cut in relief on the rock. On the date of the record, viz. Śaka 928, Iṣivabedaṅga Satyāśraya was the ruler of this region. Indeed a record of Iṣivabedaṅga himself, dated Śaka 929, has been found at Puṇyavōlu, not far from Nārāyaṇagiri (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, No. B 40). Considering the proximity of dates of these two records and their provenance, it is tempting to identify the chief mentioned in our record with Iṣivabedaṅga Satyāśraya of the Puṇyavōlu record.

No. 710 from Navali, Lingsugur Taluk, Raichur District, refers to Kumāra Gajakēśari Jayasimha, the brother of Vikramāditya V, as the governor of Eḍadore, obviously when the latter was still ruling. The record furnishes the latest date for Vikramāditya V, viz. Śaka 936, Ānanda, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday, corresponding to the 5th April 1014 A.D. The epigraph records a grant of land by Jōgaśiv-āchārya of Karaḍikal for worship of the foot-prints (*pādukā*) of the king's preceptor who had become one with Śiva (i.e. died) at the Navile *tīrthasthāna*. The inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 164 ff.

No. 714 also from Navali, dated Śaka 989 in the reign of Sōmēśvara I, introduces the king's feudatory Mārapermāladēva who bears, among others, the epithets *Rājādhirājabalagonda* (i.e. one who conquered the armies of Rājādhirāja) and *Rājādhirāja[sira]chchhēda* The Chōla records refer to Rājādhirāja's death in his encounter with Sōmēśvara, but are silent about the person who actually killed the Chōla monarch. Our inscription suggests that Mārapermāla was responsible for killing Rājādhirāja who is referred to as *āṇaimērruṇṇinadēva* in the Chōla inscriptions. It also introduces Nāgavarmarasa of the Kadamba family as a feudatory of the Chālukya king. Nos. 711 and 712 from the same place mention Būtarasa and Mādhavattiarasa, also of the Kadamba family, as father and son, the former as a subordinate of Vikramāditya VI in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 44 (1120 A.D.) and the latter as a feudatory of Bhūlōkamalla in his 10th regnal year (1135 A.D.). Yet another chief of the Kadamba family was Siṅgarasa figuring in Nos. 687-88 from Halkāvaṭigi as a feudatory of Tribhuvanamalla, i.e. Vikramāditya VI. All these chiefs claim their descent from the Kadambas of Banavāsi as indicated by their characteristic epithet *Banavāsipuravar-ādhiśvara* and it is interesting to note that this collateral branch of the Kadambas (or Kaḍambas, as they are referred to in these records) had migrated so far north as the Raichur District.

A number of records of Sōmēśvara I and his successors from the Nanded District, Bombay, furnish some interesting information regarding the members of Vāji-kula and Vahni-kula, who figure as feudatories of these kings. In No. 193 from Taḍkhel, *Dandānāyaka* Nāgavarman of Vāji-kula, who is credited with victory over Malla, the lord of the Vindhyas, as well as a Sēvūna chief whose name is not given, was the recipient of a royal gift of the village of Taḍakal in Sakkarage-80 on the occasion of his marriage. The chief is stated to have consecrated the deities Nārāyaṇa, Āditya, Aichēśvara, Nāgēśvara, Bhairava and Mallikārjuna respectively after the names of his father, mother, father's younger brother, himself, his son and younger sister. He is further said to have established a Sarasvatī-maṇṭapa (probably, a temple) also called a *dēvālaya*, in honour of his wife. Another member of this family was *Dandānāyaka* Kālimayya figuring in No. 194 as a donor to a *jinālaya* in the reign of Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II) in Śaka 993.

Among the records of Vikramāditya VI, Nos. 184 and 187 introduce *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Karkkarasa of Vahni-kula as the builder of a number of temples. One of these was a shrine of Sōmēśvara which received grants from Kalichōrarasa according to No. 188 and Madanakarnarasa according to No. 191. Both these chiefs were feudatories of Vikramāditya VI. Ereyamarasa, along with Rebbaladēvī whose relationship to the chief is not known, figures in No. 183 as a donor of land to a school (*śālā*) in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 26 (1102 A.D.). The same chief also figures in No. 185 as the governor of the Two-thousand division under Bhūlōkamalla Sōmēśvara (III) in 1130 A.D. and in No. 180 as a donor to the temple of Kēśavadēva installed by Venṇamayya-nāyaka in the Bhūlōkamalla year 13 (1138 A.D.), i.e. the last year of the reign of Sōmēśvara III. Venṇamayya's father Gōvindarasa and brother Sōvarasa are mentioned in No. 179, dated 1134 A.D., in which the latter figures as the donor of some gifts to the temple of Kēśavadēva installed by his brother Venṇamayya. Of the other

officers figuring in Bhūlōkamalla's records, mention may be made of *Anesā-hiṇi-verggāḍe Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hemmādiyarasa who remitted the *Bannigere* of the villages of Ālūru and Nāyigāve in favour of the temple of Sōmanātha for the merit of his parents Būcharasa and Māliyabbarasi (No. 185), of *Samastāntr-ādhishtāyaka Mahāpradhāna* Śrīdharayya who held the *Sāmāntika* (i.e. chiefship) of Avaravādi-700 (No. 186) and may probably be identified with the *Mahāpradhāna Maneverggāḍe Tantrapālād-adhishtāyaka*, who, according to No. 192, served under Bhūlōkamalla's successor Jagadēkamalla in 1148 A.D., but whose name is lost.

No. 182 in Sanskrit verse is on a sculptured pillar lying near a dilapidated temple of Śiva in the village of Hoṭṭal in the Deglur Taluk of the Nanded District, Bombay. It bears no date but is written in Southern Nāgarī characters of the 11th century A.D. The record belongs to the time of the Chālukya king Sōmēśvara I or II and gives the genealogy of the Vahni family which, as we have seen from Nos. 184 and 187 above, was subordinate to the Chālukyas of Kalyāna. The rulers of the said family had a Vaiśya friend named Siddhugi who built the temple of Siddhēśvara at Kalyāna and the king made a grant in its favour in the presence of his preceptor Chandrarāśi. The grant consisted of a *nishka* and a *dramma* from each of a thousand villages. This inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 159 ff.

Of the half a dozen records of the Sindas of Belagutti copied in the Hirekerur Taluk, Dharwar District, No. 571 from Koḷamaggi refers to the rule of Iśvaradēva in Śaka 1080 (1158 A.D.) which is the earliest date yet known for the chief, while No. 590 from Nīdanēgila, dated 7 years later in Śaka 1087 (1165 A.D.), enumerates the various divisions which the chief was administering under Kalachuri Sōmēśvara. These divisions are: Māsavūr-12, Eḍevatta-70, Nariyalige-40 in Banavāsi-nāḍu; Male-70 and Muduvara-30 in Sāntalige-1,000; Hoḷalūr-12 in Mandali-nāḍu; Maṇujavolalu-12, Koḷliga-70, Arakeṛe-12, Brānti-[30], Kundūru-70, 56-bādas, Attigere-12 and Paḍugalu-12 in Noṇambavādi-nāḍu; and Bala-70 and Kaḷakatti-12 in Asandi-nāḍu. A fragmentary record (No. 578) of the same family from Mēdūr seems to mention Ayyaṇa, an as yet unknown earlier member of this family, as a feudatory of Chālukya Sōmēśvara I.

No. 608 from Yenmūganūr, Dharwar District, dated in the 10th regnal year (1176 A.D.) of Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva of the Kalachurya dynasty records that Sōvi-setṭi, son of the merchant Bonmi-setṭi of Kōnamgēri, was proceeding towards the north in connection with his business when robbers (*kākaḷḷaru*) fell upon him and killed him near a field at Annigere. The disturbed condition that prevailed in that region during this period, of which perhaps the above incident was an offshoot, is revealed by the existence of some hero-stone inscriptions in the area, which refer to clashes among the Kalachuryas, Hoysalas and the Yādavas.

No. 170 comes from Koprād, Thana District, Bombay, and is now deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. It refers itself to the reign of *Praudhapratāpachakravartin* Rāmachandra, i.e. the Yādava king Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri. The inscription is dated in Śaka 12[19], Hēmalambi, Phālguna ba. 1, Friday (28th February 1298 A.D.), and seems to register a grant of money to a *miṣigiti* (mosque). The donation was made at the instance of *Sakalasainyādhipati Sarvādhikārin Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kanhāradēva, who is probably the same as Kṛṣṇadēva governing Karban as Rāmachandra's subordinate in 1289 A.D. (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, pp. 529-30). In 1294 A.D. Alāuddīn Khaljī attacked Dēvagiri and defeated Rāmachandra whereupon the latter became a feudatory of the Sultān of Delhi. It is said that in 1306 A.D. Alāuddīn's forces took Rāmachandra to Delhi where he offered his allegiance again to the Sultān who gave a few districts to be added to the Yādava ruler's kingdom and also gave him the district of Nausārī in Gujarat as a personal estate (*ibid.*, p. 532). It is interesting in this connection to note that No. 280 from Nausārī is dated V.S. 1359, Plavaṅga, Jyēsthā-ba. 6, Monday (6th May 1303 A.D.) and refers itself to the reign of king Rāmādēva (Rāmachandra) stationed at Dēvagiri. The date of this inscription suggests the inclusion of Nausārī in Rāmachandra's dominions at an earlier date. The inscription also speaks of Karnaḍēva who seems to be mentioned as the governor of Nausārīkā (i.e. Nava-sārīkā or Nausārī). It is difficult to say whether Karna of this record is identical

with *Kṛishṇa* or *Kanhāra* mentioned in the other records referred to above, though there are instances of the name *Kanhāra* being re-Sanskritised as *Karna* (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 314 and note 4). For this inscription, see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 50 ff.

No. 197 is a fragmentary record from Ardhāpur in the Nanded Taluk, Nanded District. The slab was dug out from a field by the farmers while ploughing a field. Unfortunately no trace of the lost part of the inscription was available even after a thorough search. The fragmentary slab has now been transferred to the Gōdātīr Historical and Literary Research Society, Nanded. The epigraph, the preservation of which is unsatisfactory, is in Sanskrit verse and in the Southern Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century A.D. The names of two rulers belonging to the Ratta or Rāshtrakūṭa family can be satisfactorily read and they are Vikramārka and his son Ballāla who is described as a devotee of śrī-Nāgēśa. The slab bears the figures of the *Sivaliṅga* and a cow with a calf at the top. The inscription has been published along with No. 195 noticed above in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 105 ff.

The Eastern Chālukya record (No. 112) from Gōpālapaṭṇam, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, is dated in the 35th regnal year of Sarvalōkāśraya Viṣṇuvardhana-mahārāja. While the main record refers to the provision of 50 sheep made for a lamp in the temple of Pattīśvara-mahādēva, a postscript engraved on the threshold of the doorway of the temple mentions five lakhs both in words and numerals, though the real implication of the number is uncertain. Considering the palaeography of the record and the reference to the regnal year of Viṣṇuvardhana, the record may be assigned to Rājarāja I (1022-63 A.D.) who was also known as Viṣṇuvardhana.

Among the Eastern Gaṅga records copied from the Bhimlipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District, No. 110 from Rāvāḍa is worthy of note in that it is written in the Tamil language and alphabet. It records a gift of 5 *māḍai* of gold towards the maintenance of a lamp by Uttamagaṅga Dharmasēṭṭi, a merchant of Malai-maṇḍalam, among others, in the 65th regnal year (1142 A.D.) of king Anantavarmadēva (i.e. Chōḍagaṅga). Another inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1909, No. 98) also in Tamil, dated Śaka 1172 (1250-51 A.D.) in the 15th year of the reign of king Vira-Narasīṅgadēva (i.e. Narasimha I), records the construction of a Śanivāra-maṇḍapa for the god Karumāṇikka-Ālvār at Viśākhapaṭṭinam, otherwise called Kulōttuṅgaśolapaṭṭinam, by Kaṇḍaṇ Chandiraiya-ṣēṭṭi yār from Pandalāyini-kkollam. This Pandalāyini-kkollam is the same as Kollam or Kōyilāṇḍi (cf. *III*, Vol. VII, Nos. 162 and 165) in the Kurumbaranad Taluk of the former Malabar District. The contact of the merchants of the west coast with this area can thus be traced to a date earlier than that suggested by other Tamil inscriptions discovered in this area (*ibid.*, Vol. IV, Nos. 1227, 1246, 1285 and 1338; Vol. VI, Nos. 1144, 1214 and 1215).

Nos. 108-09, from Kanumēṭṭa in the Bhimlipatnam Taluk, record the gifts made to the god Jaṭēśvaradēva of Kanumēṭṭi by the chiefs Rēchana-pradhāni and Dāmana-pradhāni, the latter bearing the epithets *Rājachintāmaṇi* and *Gaṅga-brahmamārāya*. The first of the two records is dated in Śaka 1078 while the date in the other, which is palaeographically attributable to the same period, is lost. The name Jaṭēśvara, it may be pointed out, was probably a name of Anantavarman Madhu-Kāmārṇava (1147-57 A.D.) who may have been named after the said god and to whose reign both the records may be attributed.

The earliest among the Kākatiya inscriptions is No. 118 engraved on a boulder at Komarapalli, a suburb of Hanumakonda. The record, written in Telugu, is dated Śaka 1001 (1079 A.D.), Siddhārthin, and states that *Vikramachakrin Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bēta granted some land, free from all taxes, to the gods Prōlēśvara and Bētēśvara for a perpetual lamp. The first deity was apparently named after Prōla who was the father of Bēta II and the son of Bēta I (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, p. 4.).

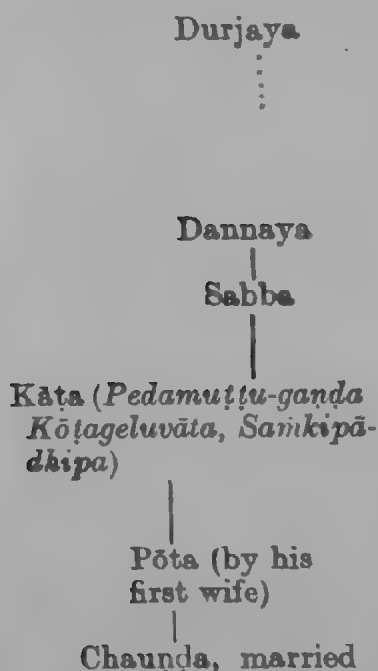
No. 95 from Manthani mentions Guṇḍarāja as the feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Bhūlōkamalla. This Guṇḍarāja is no doubt identical with Manthanya-Guṇḍa mentioned in the Hanumakonda (*Hyd. Arch. Ser.*, No. 13, Part II, p. 8), Palampet (*ibid.*, No. 3) and Gaṇapēśvara (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 82 ff.) inscriptions as the lord of Mantrakūṭa (i.e. Manthani) and as one who was killed by Kākati Prōla II.

No. 100, also from Manthani, bears the date Śaka 1121 (1199 A.D.) and records a number of transactions by Añchanārya, Mañchanārya or Mañchi-bhaṭṭō-pādhyāya, the priest of Kākatiya Gaṇapati. Besides mentioning Allumprōlarāja as the governor of Chernūridēśa, the record also mentions Mallikārjuna and his brother Kēśava-sūri and son Gōpāla-sūri. The lower portion of the record having broken away, the exact relationship of Mañchanārya with the above persons cannot be satisfactorily established though he appears to have been a son of Kēśava-sūri, the younger brother of Mallikārjuna. This Mallikārjuna is apparently identical with his namesake of the Gayā inscription (*A.R. Ep.*, 1957-58, No. B 132) wherein he is referred to as the preceptor of Pratāparudra I. The inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 61 ff.

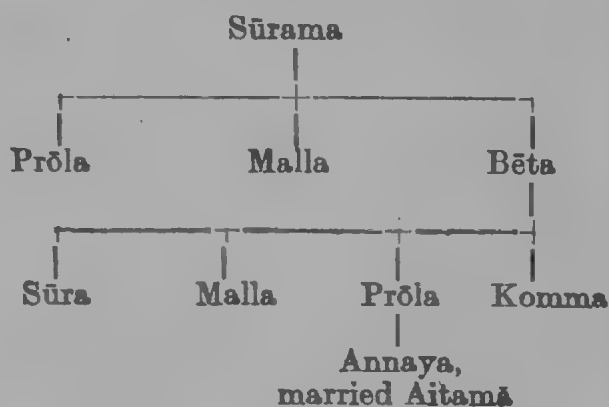
No. 102 is a fragmentary record from Sundella, Karimnagar District, dated Pīṅgala, Chaitra śu. 8, Friday, regularly corresponding to the 28th March 1197 A.D. It mentions king Mahādēvā, no dated record of whose reign is so far known, although he seems to have ruled for a few years (c. 1195-99 A.D.) between the reigns of his elder brother Rudra or Pratāparudra I and his son Gaṇapati. Another fragmentary record of Mahādēvā's reign in the Warangal fort has been reviewed in *A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, pp. 4-5, No. B 26.

No. 86 from Kaṭukūru, Karimnagar District, engraved elegantly on the four polished faces of a black basalt pillar, records the consecration of the temples of Annēśvara, Aitēśvara and Mallikārjuna by Mailamā, wife of Chaṇḍapa of the Malyāla family, named after her parents Annaya and Aitamā and after herself respectively. It is stated that under orders of king Gaṇapati, Chaṇḍapa went out on a campaign of conquest towards the southern region against the Chōlas whom he defeated. The inscription in Sanskrit verse gives an account of the ancestry of Chaṇḍapa and of his wife who was born of the Viriyāla family. The Koṇḍiparti inscriptions (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, p. 6, Nos. B 37-38) of the chiefs Chaṇḍa and Kāṭa attribute their origin to Durjaya. The relationship between the two families, as described in the record under review, is as shown below :

Malyāla family



Viriyāla family



No. 94, from Khammampalle in the same District, refers to Rājaguru Viśvēśvaraśiv-āchārya as the establisher of a *maṭha* in the name of the god Viśvanātha for whom he built a temple at Chandravelli and endowed the same with money for its upkeep and the worship of the deity. These facts are corroborated by the Malkāpuram inscription of Viśvēśvaraśambhu (*SII*, Vol. X, No. 395). No. 89 from Kālēśvaram, Karimnagar District, belongs to the reign of Gaṇapati and records the consecration of the god Vimalēśvara by the Rājaguru who is referred to as the son of Dharmasīva. There is no doubt that the Rājaguru, whose name is lost in this record, was the celebrated Viśvēśvaraśiva or śambhu, represented in the Malkāpuram inscription as the son (i.e. disciple) of Dharma-

śambhu or Śiva. The inscription gives a list of grants made to the deity by Buddhaya, who was the son of Rudra and the chief of Chernūru, and Mayidēva, the chief of Rāpūru. A certain Sōma-bhaṭṭa, son of Bṛihaspati, claims the authorship of three verses in praise of Śiva at the end of the record.

Nos. 128 and 129, from Urusu near Warangal, are engraved on a rock well-protected from exposure and view. They are in Sanskrit, the first in Telugu characters and the second in Nāgarī. The inscriptions contain each a work of a poet named Narasimha called a *rishi* in one record and a *maharshi* in the other. He is no doubt identical with the poet Nrisimha already known from four short inscriptions from the same area (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, p. 7), in which he claims to have been the author of a commentary on the *Rigveda* and of works like the *Kākatīyacharita*. It is not unlikely that the author of the Siddhēśvaruniguṭṭa inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, p. 6 No. B 36), which contains a beautiful but incomplete *kāvya* on the description of the Andhra country and the city of Ekaśilā in it, was also a work of the same poet.

No. 128 is a poem containing 62 verses in *Sārdūlavikrīḍita* and gives a graphic account of the love, separation and marriage of a Siddha couple. Two stanzas are quoted below from the poem in order to illustrate the poet's style.

Verse 19 :

Sārtham chētanayā samasta-jagatām=astam gatō bhānumān
*vyāmōhēna samam tamāmsi paritaḥ kāshṭāḥ padam chakrirē [| *]*
vāmaiḥ kāmuka-lōchanais=saha tatas=tārā-gaṇāḥ pusphuruh
*Kamdarpa-jvalanēna sākam=udayan yātaḥ kalānām nidhiḥ [|| *]*

Verse 28 :

Tishṭhaty=uchchalati prayāti punar=apy=āyāti sambhāshatē
*tūshṇīm bhāvam=upaiti paśyati diśaḥ sammīlayaty=akshinī [| *]*
udbhrāmyaty=adhiḥkam dadhāti cha dhṛitīm nischēshṭatē chēshṭatē
*hā kashṭam madanēna dārunataram kim kim na sā kāryatē [|| *]*

No. 129 in Nāgarī is a work entitled *Yōga*... In this record, Narasimha calls himself the son of *Rājaguru Viśvēśvara*. This *Rājaguru Viśvēśvara* is possibly identical with Gaṇapati's preceptor Viśvēśvara referred to above.

A certain Narasimha figures as the author of a dramatic work called *Kādambarī-nāṭaka* wherein he represents himself as one of the sons of the poet Gaṅgādhara (*Kākatīyasamchika*, p. 81). In her *Madhurāvijayam*, Gaṅgādēvī, the queen of Kumāra Kampana, praises Gaṅgādhara among others, while paying homage to the poets of the past. This Gaṅgādhara may have been the father of Narasimha who was the author of the *Kādambarī-nāṭaka*. But his relation with the author of the inscriptions discussed above is uncertain.

No. 682 from Ānegondi, dated Śaka 1304 (*chandra-anala-nabha-vēda*), Rudhirōdgārin, is in Sanskrit and seems to state that Kampa-bhūpa, son of Harihara (*Harihar-ātmaja*), had a path made to the Tuṅgabhadra. The cyclic year given in the record corresponds to Śaka 1305 (1383-84 A.D.). We know that Kampana or Kumāra-Kampa was a younger brother of Harihara II, during whose reign our record was incised. The expression *Harihar-ātmaja* in our record may therefore be a mistake for *Harihar-ānuja*. In that case, this is the latest known date for Kampa, although it is not impossible that Harihara II had also a son named Kampa.

No. 90 from Kālēśvaram, dated Śaka 1319, Iśvara, 1st day of the year, Wednesday, corresponding to the 28th February 1397 A.D., states in a verse in *Sārdūlavikrīḍita* that Dēvarāya, the son of Harihara, performed the *tulāpuruṣa* on the occasion of his *digvijaya*. It was obviously under orders of his father Harihara that prince Dēvarāya undertook this campaign of conquest. The *Velugōivāriyamśāvali* alludes to a number of clashes of the Velamas, who sided with the Bahmanī Sultāns, with the Vijayanagara kings (*Further Sources of*

Vijayanagara History, Vol. I, pp. 82-83). The Pānugallu inscription (cf. op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 38-39), dated 6 months later than this record, refers to the capture of the fort of Pānuṅgal by Immaḍi Bukka, assisted by his son Ananta.

No. 116 from Pālampet, engraved in Nāgarī, Telugu and Grantha, mentions Vibhūti Gauraya of Māchirājupalli in Orugallu as a devotee of the *Panditārādhyā*, i.e. the celebrated Śaiva teacher Mallikārjuna-paṇḍitārādhyā. An incomplete version of this inscription exists in the Thousand-pillared temple at Hanumakoṇḍa (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, No. B 26). A linear sketch of the said devotee is engraved in the centre of the slab bearing our inscription. Similar inscriptions found at Musalimaḍugu and Pānem (Kurnool District) and Banavāsi (North Kanara District) give the same contents in different scripts including the regional one (*A. R. Ep.*, 1926, p. 116 ; 1935-36, B. K. No. 128).

A number of inscriptions engraved on the walls of the Lakshmīchennakēśava and Śiva temples at Yādiki, Anantapur District, record transactions related to the lending of money either by the temple authorities or by private individuals. Some of them are of the nature of receipts for sums repaid with interest, while others are deeds cancelling the originals which were tampered with or were otherwise found incorrect.

The Nēminātha temple at Ukhlād, Parbhani District, Bombay, contains as many as 70 images of Jain Tirthaṅkaras all of which bear inscriptions (Nos. 210-79) on their pedestals, dated either in the Śaka or in the Vikrama era, the former group of dates ranging from the year 1506 to 1686 and the latter from 1292 to 1669.

No. 472 copied from the Palace Museum at Padmanābhapuram, Kalkulam Taluk, Kanyakumari District, is an inscription on a stone pillar reported to have been found at Viḷiṇam near Trivandrum in Kerala. The stone bears the inscription on one side and the figure of a warrior unsheathing his dagger on the other side. The inscription, which is damaged, is in Tamil verse, engraved in Vaṭṭeluttu characters of about the 8th century A.D., and records the death of a hero on the occasion of the capture of Viḷiṇam. The hero is stated to have discharged his debt (*śeṅjōrru-pperu-gaḍaṇ*) by giving up his life for the sake of his master whose identity is not disclosed. The capture of Viḷiṇam is frequently described as one among the several achievements of the Pāṇḍya kings from the days of Jaṭilavarman Parāntaka Neḍuṅjaḍaiyaṇ (acc. c. 768 A.D.). It may hence be surmised that this inscription also belongs to the reign of a Pāṇḍya king. In this connection, attention may be drawn to another inscription of a Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ from Viḷiṇam (No. 471).

Four early Pāṇḍya inscriptions (Nos. 496-99) were copied from Dombachchēri, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District. Two of them (Nos. 496 and 498) are dated respectively in the year 2 + 5 and the year 35 of the reign of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ. The king's name and date are lost in No. 499, while No. 497 is dated in the year 12 of the reign of *Sōlaṇ-talai-koṇḍa* Virapāṇḍya (acc. c. 947 A.D.). Nos. 496, 498 and 499 record gifts of sheep providing for the burning of perpetual lamps to the god Mahādēva at Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr in Aḷa-nāḍu. The sheep were entrusted respectively to Kāḍaṇ Paṭṭaṇ, Taniyaṇ Munḍaṇ and Sāttāṇ Dēvaṇ who are described as the heads of regiments (*paḍaittalaiyaṇ*). This leads us to surmise that at Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr one or more regiments of the Pāṇḍya army were stationed and that the heads of these regiments undertook civil functions occasionally. Such instances are known to us from the inscriptions at Tirunelvēli, Kōṭṭār and Śuchindram (*SII*, Vol. V, Nos. 451, 452 and 454 ; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 44).

The Sthānunaṭha temple at Śuchindram in the Agastisvaram Taluk, Kanyakumari District, yielded 25 inscriptions (Nos. 447-70). Nos. 449 and 450 engraved on the surface of the rock between the Kaṅkālanātha shrine and the kitchen are dated in the year 15 + 4 of the reign of *Sōlaṇ-talai-koṇḍa* Virapāṇḍya. The former records the gift of money (*achchu*) for two lamps to the gods Paramēśvarar and Tiruvēṅgaḍattunilai-Paramasvāmigaḷ of Tiruchchivindram in Nāṅji-nāḍu by Nārāyaṇaṇ Śrīmādhavaṇ alias Chōḷāntaka-Brahmārāyaṇ, a *Kāppiyaṇ* of Perumarudūr, hailing from Chōḷāntakamaṅgalam in Sāḷagrāmam in Mahimākara-vaḷanāḍu. The donor was apparently a Brāhmaṇa officer of high rank, who took an active part in the war with the Chōḷas.

Another officer of this king, *Māraṇ Ḍichchan alias Chōlāntaka-ppallavaraiyaṇ*, is known to us from an inscription from *Pāllimaḍam* (*A. R. Ep.*, 1914, No. 420). He is also stated to be a *Kāppiyaṇ* which reminds us of the name of *Tolkāppiyaṇ*, the early grammarian of the Tamil language. If *Kāppiyaṇ* is derived from *Kāpya*, it may mean 'belonging to the Kapi gōtra'.

Nos. 386 and 387 from *Tiruvērkaḍu* in the Chingleput District, dated respectively in the 3rd year (1054-55 A.D.) of the reign of *Rājendra II* and in the 4th year (1066-67 A.D.) of that of *Vīrarājendra*, record the auditing of the accounts of the temple of *Tiruvērkaḍu-uḍaiya-mahādēvar* by the officers appointed for the purpose. While in the former inscription, *Adhikāriḡal Sōlamūvēndavēlār* is stated to have examined the accounts of the temple from his camp in the *tirukkāvaṇam* at *Tiruvorriyūr*, it is stated in the latter that an officer, whose name is lost, examined the same from his camp in the *Gaṅgaikondaśōlaṇ-tirumaṇḍapam* in the *Tirumayāṇamuḍaiyār* temple at the city of *Kāñchi*. It is further stated that he enquired into the conduct of the services, as they were settled and arranged by the previous officer, and made a more liberal provision for a specified festival. The system of inspecting the temple accounts is already known (*A. R. Ep.*, 1907, Part ii, para. 37; 1915, Part ii, para. 23; 1919, Part ii, para. 16) and these inscriptions afford proof of its uninterrupted working.

No. 313 engraved on the south wall of the second *prākāra* in the *Naṭarāja* temple at *Chidambaram* is dated the 8th day in the 8th year (1186 A.D.) of the reign of *Kulōttuṅga Chōla* who may be identified with *Kulōttuṅga III*, considering the characteristic *praśasti* (*Puya! vāyttu vaḷam peruga*, etc.) with which the record commences. The inscription, which is intercepted by pillars at intervals, seems to record a gift of land for maintaining a garden called *Tiruttonḍar-śīr-uraittār* and for providing for the gardeners by *Sēkkiḷāṇ Araiyaṇ Ediriliśōlaṇ* of *Kuṇṇattūr* in *Kuṇṇattūr-nāḍu*. The land was made free from taxes by the king at the instance of *Vānarāja*. *Tiruttonḍar-śīr-uraittār* was a title of the famous *Saiva* poet *Sēkkiḷār* of the *Chōla* court. The donor hailed from *Kuṇṇattūr* whence the poet also hailed. Many members of the *Sēkkiḷār* family of *Kuṇṇattūr* are mentioned as donors in inscriptions (*A. R. Ep.*, 1908 No. 39; 1929, Nos. 221, 324; 1930, No. 136). But this record affords the only instance where a member of the *Sēkkiḷār* family of *Kuṇṇattūr* endowed land for a garden to be raised in the name of his distinguished ancestor. An instance of *Tiruttonḍar-śīr-uraittār* being deified and provision being made for worshipping his image is known to us from an inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1938-39, No. 229) from *Śrīvāṇṇiyam* in the *Tanjavur* District, in which the donor is stated to be a certain *Anapāyaṇ*.

No. 310, also from *Chidambaram*, is dated in the reign of the *Chōla* king *Rājarāja III* (1216-47 A.D.). The regnal year recorded in the inscription is hidden by pillars built against the engraved wall and only the portion mentioning the 53rd day is visible. However, elsewhere in the inscription, the year 16+1, *Simha*, Sunday and *Bharani* are mentioned. These details, though not full, may be equated to the 8th August 1232 A.D. The inscription seems to record a gift of land as *maḍappuḡa-iraiyilī* by *Mohāpradhāni Paramariśvāsi Dandīṇa-gōpaṇ Jagadoppagandaṇ tiruṇṇiru Appana-daṇḍanāyaka* and *Tiruchchirram-bala Gōpaya-daṇḍanāyaka*. The other details of the gift are lost. The two donors, who are known to us as generals of *Hovsala Vīra-Narasimha II* from the *Tiruvēndipuram* inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 160 ff.) of *Rājarāja III* dated in his 15+1st regnal year, are said to have subjugated *Pallava Kōpperu-ṇṇiṅga* under orders of the *Hovsala* king and compelled him to release the *Chōla* emperor whom the *Pallava* ruler had imprisoned at *Sēndamaṅgalam*. The *Tiruvēndipuram* inscription states that the two generals visited *Chidambaram* in the course of their campaign and worshipped the god at *Ponṇambalam*. The epithets *tirunṇiru* and *tiruchchirrambala* applied respectively to the two generals confirm the statement in the other inscription in regard to their devotion to the god at *Chidambaram*.

No. 322 from *Chidambaram* is dated the 350th day in the 24th year of the reign of *Tribhuvanachchakravartigaḷ Rājarāja-dēva* who may be identified with *Rājarāja III* (acc. 1216 A.D.) on grounds of palaeography. The inscription which is damaged, seems to record a gift of land for rearing a flower garden by *Senni-nāyakkāṇ* of *Orutālaippalli*, who is described as one among the *Kudiraichchettigaḷ*. Several *Kudiraichchettis* are known to us from the inscriptions of the period (*A. R. Ep.*, 1936-37, p. 47) and all of them hailed from *Malai-maṇḍalam*,

i.e. Kēraḷa on the west coast. An inscription of this king from Tiruvalaṇḍuḷi in the Tanjavur District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1928, No. 196) refers to Gōvindaṇ of Oru-tāḷaippalli, who was a horse-dealer from Malai-maṇḍalam.

No. 464, from Suchīndram, dated in the Kollam year 403 (1228-29 A.D.), records the details regarding the organisation of the groups of Malayāḷa Brāhmaṇas from Kīlgarai and their representation in the *Mahāsabhā* of the village. The Brāhmaṇas were divided into eight groups (*adaivus*) each consisting of members belonging to specified houses such as Vēliyarai, Nāḷarai, Sōmāyimaṅgalam, Kīṭchēri, Mullaimaṅgalam, etc. The eight members elected from each of these eight houses were authorised by the *Mahāsabhā* to assemble and deliberate on matters connected with the temple and the village and they were forbidden from having transactions of any kind in respect of the temple lands to their own advantage. In case of default, a fine of 12 *kalaṇḍu* and 5 *kāṇam* of gold was imposed on the defaulter and his property could be confiscated by the *Sabhā*. Inscriptions of earlier dates copied from Suchīndram and the neighbourhood differ very much from those of the West Coast in both their language and contents. The present record is the earliest in the Tamil language influenced by Malayāḷam. The earlier records speak of the *Mūlaparaḍai* (*Mūlaparishad*) and the *Mahāsabhai*. The *Mūlaparaḍai* seems to have disappeared from the scene before the date of the record under discussion. It seems to refer to the period when the Malayāḷam element began to play an important role in the affairs of the temple. The growing influence of the Malayāḷa Brāhmaṇas in the administration of the temple is attested by several earlier records in the temple, such as Nos. 460, 461 and 463, though they do not cite any king's authority. However, not long after the date of this record, we find one epigraph (No. 457), dated in Kollam 413 (1238 A.D.), recording the arrangements made by Vīra-Ravi[kēraḷa]varma Tiruvaḍi, the ruler of Vēṇāḍu, through Śaṅkaraṇ Irāmaṇ of Sōmāyimaṅgalam, to rebuild with stone all the brick and wooden structures below the *viśvakarmmiya* and to carry out other repairs. It may be noted that Sōmāyimaṅgalam was one of the houses included in the eight groups mentioned above. Śaṅkaraṇ Irāmaṇ was apparently a member of one such newly organised body. He received some money from Chokkattāṇḍāḷ *alias* Ulagamūḷududaiyār, the queen of Vīra-pāṇḍya, for food offerings and for feeding Brāhmaṇas in Kollam 432 (1256 A.D.) as stated in No. 459.

Nos. 306, 308 and 309 are inscriptions of the Pāṇḍya kings recording the foundation of new villages by clubbing a few of them together and settling in them a number of Brāhmaṇas well-versed in the *Vēdas* and the *Sāstras*. No. 306 commencing with the *praśasti* (*samasta-jagad-ādhāra*, etc.) of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundara-pāṇḍya I (acc. 1251 A.D.) relates to the founding of a village named Sundarapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimāṅgalam by clubbing together several villages (Karumūlakāraṇanallūr, Kaḷumalam, Śembiyaṇ-śēṇrūr, etc.) in the fifth year of the king's reign. The inscription gives the details of the apportionment of 200 *vēlis* of land among 121 Brāhmaṇas who were the teachers of the *Vēda* and *Śrauta*, and the *vaidya* (physician), *jāty-ambashṭa*, accountant, carpenter, potter, blacksmith, *uvachchan*, barber, *pāḍi-kāppāṇ*, *puṇḡali*, midwife and village servant (*veṭṭiyāṇ*). Though the lands were exempted from tax, they were required to give a stipulated quantity of paddy into the Tillaināyakaṇ *perumbanḍāram*. Provision was also made for settling the *vellālar* as well as for grazing the cattle and for the cremation ground. The epigraph is dated the 187th day in the 7th year of Jaṭāvarmaṇ's reign and was signed by an officer named Vaṇḍuvarāpati Vīṇṇirundaperumāṇ *alias* Paḷandīparāyaṇ of Andanūr-chchirugambūr in Muttūrru-kkūṇṇam. This is one of the few inscriptions recording the foundation of new villages, which may be definitely assigned to Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundara-pāṇḍya I (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1914, para. 18). The other two inscriptions, which cannot be definitely assigned to any known king for want of details, record the foundation of the villages called Avanimūḷududaiya-chaturvēdimāṅgalam (No. 308) and Bhuvanamūḷududaiya-chaturvēdimāṅgalam (No. 309) apparently after the queens of the Pāṇḍya kings. It may be noted that the former epigraph mentions Vikramapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimāṅgalam established by *aṇṇālvi* and the latter speaks of the Sāvītri *maṭka* as one of the beneficiaries of the gifts. Both the inscriptions are attested by Kappalūr-udaiyāṇ *alias* Vāṇādhiraṇḍaṇ.

Nos. 478-85 were copied from the Tirumaṇaināthasvāmin temple at Tiruvāḍavūr, the birth place of the famous Śaiva saint Māṇikkavāchakar in the

Melur Taluk, Madurai District. Of these, Nos. 481-85, which are assignable palaeographically to the fourteenth century, belong to a Jatāvarmaṇ Parākrama-pāṇḍya who cannot be identified for want of details. No. 484, dated in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇērīṇmaikondāṇ, records the gift of the village of Kūṭṭāmpulī in Pādirikkudī-ppaṇṇu to provide for conducting the festival called *Valaṅgai-mīgāmaṇ-tirunāl* instituted in his name by *ammāṇ* Mahābali Vāṇadarāyar. The village was made free from taxes from the month of Mārgaḷi in the king's 9th regnal year. No. 485, which purports to be an order issued by the god Vādapuriśa, is dated in the 9th year of the reign of Parākrama-pāṇḍya and records that a sum of 80 *paḷam-poṇ* and 800 *irāśi-ppaṇam* due annually to the temple from the village of Kūṭṭāmpulī, also called Valaṅgai-mīgāmanallūr, was to be spent from the month of Māsi in the 9th year of the king's reign, obviously for the festival referred to in No. 484 referred to above. *Valaṅgai-mīgāmaṇ* meaning 'the sailor (i.e. saviour) of the Valaṅgai [people]' was the title of Mahābali Vāṇadarāyar whose identity with the known chieftains of the Bāṇa stock remains obscure. It is interesting, however, to note that this Bāṇa chieftain is described as *ammāṇ* (uncle or father-in-law) of the king and that this is the only instance where the relationship between a Bāṇa chieftain and the reigning Pāṇḍya king is defined.

No. 417 from Ikkarai-Bōḷuvāmpaṭṭi is dated in the 27th year (1234-35 A.D.) of the reign of Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvanachakravartigaḷ Vīrarājēndradēva of Kōṅgu. It enumerates grants of land made upto that date on the authority of earlier records. To begin with, it mentions the grant of land sowable with 2 *kalams* of paddy made by Ulaguḍaiyaperumāḷ Adhirājarājadēva for food offerings to the god Tirunāgiśvaramuḍaiyār of Muṭṭam, otherwise called Ravivarma-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, in Pērūr-nāḍu. Then it mentions the gift of land for *mantrapōṇagam* by Rājarājadēvar *alias* Rājakkal Mādēvar. The details regarding the donors of the other gifts that follow are not given. The donors of the first two gifts, however, may have been predecessors of Vīrarājēndra in whose reign the record is dated, even though no records of the two have been discovered so far.

No. 506 engraved on the south wall of the *ardha-maṇḍapa* in the Rudrakōṭiśvara temple at Vēlaṅguḍi in the Tiruppattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, is dated in the year 736, Āvaṇi 10, in the reign of Mahārājaṇ Surattāṇ. The year 736 evidently of the Hijra era corresponds to 1335-36 A.D. The epigraph records the gift of land made free from taxes by the *ūrār* of Vēlaṅguḍi in Pūṅguṇa-nāḍu to Dēvaṇ Uḍaiyāṇ *alias* Muṇaiyadaraiyaṇ for his services to the village during the Muslim invasion (*Turukkar-vāṇam*). The inscription thus affords yet another evidence of the disturbed times that followed in the wake of the establishment of Muslim rule at Madurai by Muḥammad bin Tughluq about 1323 A.D. Since the Sultanate of Madurai became independent before Hijra 734 corresponding to 1333-34 A.D. (*Journ. As. Soc. Pak.*, Vol. II, pp. 90 ff.), Mahārājaṇ Surattāṇ of our inscription may be identified with Jalālu'd-Dīn Aḥsan Shāh, the first Sultān of Madurai.

No. 344, from Mammaṅgalam in the Chidambaram Taluk, is dated in Śaka 1605, Rudhirōdgārin, Āḍi 6, in the reign of *Chhatrapati* Śambōsi (Śambhājī). It records a gift of 800 *kuli* of land as *sarvamānya* to the god Viśvanāthasvāmin at Pālaiyaṅkōṭṭai by Rāya Tukkōjirāja Aiyyaṇ. The order recording this gift was issued by *Subēdār* Gōpāla-paṇḍitar Aiyyaṇ. No. 329, engraved on a pillar built into the south wall of the Śivagaṅga tank in the Naṭarāja temple at Chidambaram, records in its four versions in different scripts that Gōpālādādājī renovated the Śivagaṅga tank on Śrāvaṇa śū. 1 in Śaka 1607, Krōdhana. Gōpālādādājī is stated to have been skilled in carrying out the orders of one Hariśadādhājī, the general of Śāhajī, son of Śambhu and grandson of the *Chhatrapati* (i.e. Śivājī). The Grantha version of the record mentions one Raṇasiṁha, son of Tukkōjī, as the ruler of the locality round about Chidambaram. Gōpālādādājī is evidently identical with Gōpāla-paṇḍitar Aiyyaṇ of No. 344. He seems to have continued to serve Śāhajī, the grandson of the *Chhatrapati* (i.e. Śivājī). Tukkōjī mentioned in the said record is probably identical with the homonymous prince who was the son of Ekōjī, deputed by Śivājī to rule over Tanjore. Tukkōjī's son Raṇasiṁha is, however, not known to us so far. No. 340 from Chidambaram seems to record the assignment of the income from several taxes for the merit of *Rāyamānniyarāya* Mahārājaṇ Sāyabub by Rāya Reguvōjī-paṇḍitar Aiyyaṇ. It is dated Śaka 1611, Śukla, Māsi 6, Uttirattādi, corresponding to

February 2, 1690 A.D. The other details of the gift are, however, lost. Mahārājā Sāyabu appears to be identical with the Mughal emperor Aurangazib who is known to have subjugated the Marāṭhās of Tanjore about this time (Sewell, *Hist. Ins. S. Ind.*, p. 289), and whose agent Reguvōjī-panḍitar Aiyyan was.

No. 368 from Vēṅgaḍampēṭṭai speaks of a choultry built by Muttu Vijaya Anandarāṅga Tiruvēṅkaṭa Pillai. He was probably identical with his namesake who was a nephew of the well-known Anandarāṅga Pillai, the chief courtier of Dupliex, the French Governor of Pondicherry (*Anandarāṅga Kōvai*, Madras Govt. Or. Ser., 1955, Intr., p. xvii). Venkaṭampēṭṭai, also referred to as Venkaṭammālpēṭṭai by Anandarāṅga Pillai in his *Diary*, was one of the villages which Anandarāṅga held on lease from Chandā Sāhib (J. Frederick and H. Dodwell, *The Private Diary of Anandarāṅga Pillai*, Vol. IX, p. 54). Though it is not clear whether Tiruvēṅkaṭa Pillai continued to hold Vēṅgaḍampēṭṭai, it is evident that he continued, at least to a certain extent, the philanthropic activities of his uncle Anandarāṅga Pillai.

Nos. 789-95 are labels inscribed on metal discs, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of which six are of silver and one of gold. They were found within a low mound of bricks forming the lower portion of a sanctuary in the centre of a small enclosure of boulder walls in an ancient site at Kedah in Malaya. The writing is in modified Telegu-Kannaḍa script of c. 8th century A.D. and five of the records read respectively *Sarvāpāyajaha*, *Amōghadarśi*, *Gandhahastī*, *Vajrāṅgabandha* and *Samantabhadra*, which are either epithets of the Buddha or names of Bōdhisattvas. These votive metal discs appear to have been buried underneath the image or images consecrated in the shrines by devotees. The inscriptions have been published in the *Journ. Malayan Br. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVIII, 1940, pp. 23-24.

Out of 112 inscriptions included in Appendix C, Nos. 392-97 and 399-403 are interesting pilgrims' records from the Mrityuñjaya temple at Jāgēśvar in the Almora District of U.P. They resemble in nature the epigraphs at Dēva-prayāg in the Tehri Garhwal District (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 133-35) which are, however, earlier than the present records. On palaeographical grounds the Jāgēśvar inscriptions, written in the Northern characters (*Siddhamātrikā*) may be assigned to dates ranging between the eighth and tenth centuries A.D. The records offer bare personal names in most cases. The two names, Raṇavīgraha and Śaṅkaragaṇa, found together at several places, remind us of king Raṇavīgraha Śaṅkaragaṇa (also called Mugdhatuṅga and Prasiddhadhavalā) of the Kalachuri dynasty, who ruled over the Jabalpur region in the first half of the tenth century A.D. No. 395, written in ornamental characters, is interesting from the palaeographical point of view, the letter ś resembling the late medieval type of Bengali ś. The record states that it belonged to (i.e. was caused to be engraved by) Vaṭēśvara of *Pūrva-dēśa* on behalf of certain persons. Vaṭēśvara apparently performed the pilgrimage as a proxy of the persons in question and hailed from the Bengal region of *Pūrva-dēśa*. The word *paksha-pāta* has been used in this inscription in the sense of 'one who works on behalf of someone else'. For some of these inscriptions, see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 243 ff.

No. 378 of Appendix C is an unpublished record of the Paramāra ruler Dhārāvarsha of Chandrāvati. The slab on which the inscription is engraved was found at Ajahāri in the former Jodhpur State and is now kept in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. For Dhārāvarsha we have a good number of inscriptions dating from Vikrama 1220 to 1276. He belonged to the second line of the Paramāra family of Chandrāvati and Ābu, which was subordinate to the Chaulukyas of Anahilavāda. The record is dated in Vikrama 1240, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday (28th March 1183 A.D.). The epigraph records a gift made by prince Pālhanadēva together with the chief queen (*paṭṭa-rānī*) Sīgārādēvī (Sīṅgārādēvī) who is mentioned in the Jhādōlī inscription of the time of Dhārāvarsha, dated Vikrama 1255 (*PRAS, WC*, 1905-06, p. 48; 1910-11, p. 38) as the daughter of the Chāhamāna ruler Kēlhaṇa of Nādōl. Pālhanadēva is the same as Prahlādana known to have been the younger brother of Dhārāvarsha (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 208 ff.).

No. 379 of Appendix C is a fragmentary inscription of Paramāra-Chāmuṇḍarāja (c. 1080-1102 A.D.) of Banswara or Vāgaḍa. The inscribed slab, which is now kept in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, was found at the village of Arthūpā

about 28 miles to the west of Banswara in Rajasthan. It is dated Vikrama 1157, Chaitra ba. 2, Monday and records the erection of the temple of Hariśvara, named after the goldsmith Hari who migrated from Chitrakūṭa to Ārāttūṇaka (Arthūṇā).

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

About two hundred and thirty Arabic and Persian inscriptions listed in Appendix D were examined by the Assistant Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. These include a few received from the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.

The earliest inscriptions of the group, found at Bari Khatu in the Nagaur District of Rajasthan, are those of the Mamlūk (Slave) kings of Delhi. They are important as they indicate the extent of the Muslim sway in Rajputana in the first century of the Muslim rule in Northern India. No. 170, which belongs to the reign of Shamsu'd-Dīn Iltutmish, mentions the excavation of a tank by Mas'ūd (?), son of Ahmad, son of 'Umar al-Khalj in the year A.H. 629 (1232 A.D.). The other record No. 171, which is fragmentary, is dated A.H. 666 (1268 A.D.) in the reign of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Balban and mentions Saifu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Ahmad as-Sultānī.

Of the Tughluq records, No. 43 belonging to the reign of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh comes from Daulatabad in the Aurangabad District and is the earliest Muslim record at the place. The inscription records the construction in A.H. 722 (1322 A.D.) of a step-well by Thakkar (Thakkur) Nānak, son of Jagbīr. In view of the fact that the name of a Muslim governor is absent in the record, it would not be unlikely to suppose that Thakkur Nānak was in charge of Daulatabad under Tughluq Shāh. It is interesting to note that the composer of the text who was evidently a Muslim, offers a prayer in the last line saying 'May the builder be happy on account of his good deed and may God direct him to the right path (i.e., may he become a Muslim)'. No inscription of Muhammad bin Tughluq who transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad has been so far traced in Daulatabad proper, but the village of Kagzipura, about a couple of miles from the place, has yielded No. 52 dated A.H. 733 (1332 A.D.) in that monarch's reign. It mentions the construction of a mosque by Maliku'l-Umarā Ikhtiyāru'd-Dawlat wa'd-Dīn Ulugh A'zam Qubli Sultānī entitled Nasīru'l-Mulk. It suggests that Qubli Sultānī of the Bidar inscription (*EIM*, 1931-32, Plate XVII) is identical with this Nasīru'l-Mulk and that the Bidar record has, therefore, been wrongly ascribed to Prince Muhammad, son of Ahmad Shāh I of the Bahmanī dynasty. No. 60 is a fragmentary record also of Muhammad bin Tughluq Shāh, found in the tomb of Haṭrat Shāh Burhānu'd-Dīn at Khuldabad, about six miles from Daulatabad. Not being *in situ*, it is difficult to trace its exact provenance. Nos. 189-90 belonging to the reign of Firūz Shāh appear on a tomb at Banaras. No. 189 records the construction of the mosque, the dome of the porch, the inner apartment, the steps of the water tank, and the compound-wall of the tomb of Sayyid Fakhrū'd-Dīn Shāhid 'Alawī by Diyā, [son of] Ahmad, in A.H. 777 (1375 A.D.). No. 190 merely refers to the construction of the dome of the porch and gives the name of the builder Diyā as Diyāu'd-Duwal indicating that he was enjoying some official status. Whatever the building materials used in the mosque might indicate, there is nothing in these inscriptions, which 'affords a fresh example of the Musalmān policy of appropriating Hindu temples for which Banaras offered an unusually ample field', as alleged by A. Fuhrer (*Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North Western Provinces and Oudh*, Allahabad, 1891, p. 201). No. 202, from Jaunpur, is another record of Firūz Shāh's period, dated A.H. 765 (1364 A.D.) and recording the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Kāmil. The name is given as 'Khwāja Kāmil-i-Khān Jahān' which would mean Khwāja Kāmil, son of Khān Jahān. The latter was an eminent minister who enjoyed full confidence of his master Firūz Shāh until his death in A.H. 770, when the title Khān-i-Jahān was conferred by the king upon his son Jūmān Shāh (*Shams Sirāj 'Afif, Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*, 1888-91, pp. 425-26).

The bulk of the inscriptions of the Bahmanīs come from Gulbarga, the capital of the early Bahmanīs; but it is unfortunate that various factors have rendered almost all of them quite illegible. A few more are found at Raichur, Daulatabad and Khuldabad. The Raichur inscriptions, including some belonging to the 'Adil-Shāhīs of Bijapur, are important as they help us to determine the periods when the place was under the Bahmanīs and the 'Adil Shāhīs on the one hand and the kings of Vijayanagara on the other.

Of the Bahmanī inscriptions, No. 44 from Daulatabad is a record of Muḥammad Shāh I appearing on the 'Idgāh of that town. It says that, the 'Idgāh was constructed by Ulugh Qutluḡ Bahrām Khān in the year A.H. 760 (1359 A.D.). No. 109, from Gulbarga, is another inscription of Muḥammad Shāh I recording the construction of a step-well which is evidently the one in the enclosure of the tomb of the famous saint and royal preceptor Shaikh Muḥammad Sirāju'd-Dīn Junaidī, in A. H. 768 (1367 A. D.) by Abū Muḥammad Tabrizī, the *amīr* of the Turks. The construction was supervised by Khwāja Kabīr, son of Muḥammad Khalkhālī. The inscribed slab of black basalt is popularly invested with the power of healing certain diseases and this has resulted in the middle portion of the text originally carved in relief throughout being almost rubbed off. No. 58, engraved on a loose slab from Khuldabad also belongs to the reign of this king and records the construction of a step-well by Khān Ṣafdar Khān in the year A.H. 772 (1370-71 A.D.). No. 103, from Gulbarga, is another inscription of the same monarch, recording the construction of a mosque and a step-well by Rajab Jalāl Shirāzī in the year A.H. 774 (1372 A.D.). Of the two Gulbarga inscriptions belonging to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī II, No. 110 is damaged and fragmentary. It seems to refer to the construction of a mosque by a nobleman whose name is not legible. The other (No. 101), which is quite worn out, speaks of the construction of a mosque by Fakhr-i-Duwal Mubārak Sultānī, the minister. Sultān Firūz Shāh Bahmanī is represented by No. 111 which is found at the same place and is too badly damaged. Found on the tomb popularly called Kharbūza Gumbad, it records the construction of the tomb over the remains of Malik Nāib Hushang, the *sar-pardadār*. No. 112, also from Gulbarga, helps us to identify the tomb near the Langar Khāna Masjid as that of Sayyidī Ahmad al-Kabīr. It records the construction of the same in the month of Shawwāl, A.H. 837 (1434 A.D.), during the reign of 'Alāud-d-Dīn Ahmad Shāh, son of Ahmad Shāh the king. Evidently, the king referred to herein is Ahmad Shāh II and not Ahmad I whose title was not 'Alāud-d-Dīn and whose father Ahmad Khān was never a king nor does his name appear anywhere with the title Shāh. But it is difficult to believe that Ahmad II had succeeded his father at least about two years before the 29th Ramaḍān A.H. 839, the date on which the latter died according to the inscription on his tomb (G. Yazdani, *Bidar, its History and Monuments*, p. 125). It is not unlikely, therefore, that the unit figure of the date given only in words and clearly reading as *sab* (seven) was inadvertently copied by the engraver for the intended *tis* (nine). The words *sab* and *tis* as written in Arabic alphabet are almost alike in form.

Nos. 54 and 59 are two badly damaged and indifferently executed records of 'Alāud-d-Dīn Ahmad II. No. 54 from the mosque near a tank at Kagzipura, near Daulatābād, records the erection of that building by Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Parwīz Sultānī, son of Qaranfal, a servant of the king. The name of the tank near which the mosque stands, appears in the inscription as *Zainsar* possibly after the name of the saint Khwāja Zainu'd-Dīn Shirāzī (died A.H. 771) who lies buried at Khuldābād. No. 59, from the enclosure of Shāh Burhānu'd-Dīn's *dargāh* at Khuldābād, states that the above-mentioned king had intended to construct a Jāmi' mosque near the two holy tombs (at Khuldābād) but died before the project could be put through and, consequently, Parwīz, son of Qaranfal Sultānī, carried out the construction at the instance of the heir-apparent (?), on the tenth of Jumādā II in A.H. 862 (25th April, 1458 A.D.). The record provides a valuable evidence regarding the date of the death of Ahmad II.

No. 113 is an important bilingual record of the reign of 'Alāud-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, son of Ahmad Bahmanī II. Fragmentary and quite damaged, it was found on the Bāoli Qalandar Shāh at Gulbarga. The Persian version, which is in verse, refers to the construction of the step-well in A.H. 862 (1457-58 A.D.), but the name of the builder is not legible. The Sanskrit version seems to read the name as Ijalidēvī.

Of the inscriptions dated in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī III, son and successor of Humāyūn Shāh, three come from Raichur in Mysore State. No. 128 records the construction of a gate (no longer in existence) in A.H. 873 (1468-69 A.D.) by Mallū Khān Hāfiz who is also mentioned in No. 133 found over the Makkī gate of the Raichur fort and dated A.H. 874 (1469-70 A.D.). No. 156 is yet another inscription mentioning the same Mallū Khān Hāfiz as the builder of some structure, in all probability, a step-well. It is dated A.H. 885 (1480-81 A.D.).

A few inscriptions found at Raichur and at Kembhāvi, Gulbarga District, are additions to the records of the period when that area was under the Bijapur kings, showing that the latter acknowledged the sovereignty of the Bahmanīs as late as A.H. 935. No. 141, from Raichur, states that in A.H. 919 (1513-14 A.D.) during the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī and the governorship of ‘Ādil II, ‘Ambar constructed a mosque. One Maliku’s^h-Sharq Malik ‘Ambar is mentioned in No. 127, a bilingual inscription from Malihabad, about 5 miles from Raichur, containing the text of a *qaulnāma* laying down the assessments of dues [to the state] from the village communities like the farmers, oil-sellers and others and prohibiting the recovery at the rates other than those laid down therein. This order is dated towards the close of the year A.H. 918 (1513 A.D.) and it is not unreasonable to suppose that ‘Ambar of the last-mentioned inscription is identical with Maliku’s^h-Sharq ‘Ambar. No 143 is an undated inscription from Raichur recording the construction of a mosque, in the reign of the same Bahmanī king and the governorship of ‘Ādil Khān II, by Khwāja Sumbul. No. 122 from Kembhāvi found on two pieces of a slab near the temple of Basavaṇṇa is fragmentary, a third piece of the slab being lost. The missing piece contained the name of the Bahmanī king in whose reign, in A.H. 935 (1529 A.D.), Hājī (name lost) constructed an impressive tomb [and a mosque] for the maintenance of which certain shops, etc., were endowed. The extant text contains the name of ‘Ādil Khān who is none other than Ibrāhīm ‘Ādil Shāh I of Bijapur while, of the name and titles of the governor, only the phrase ‘the greatest of the Khāns’ has survived. The inscription thus seems to have belonged to the reign of Kalīmullāh, the last of the Bahmanīs, who ruled in A.H. 932-943 according to numismatic evidence. This is the only record known so far mentioning the said Bahmanī king.

Of the ‘Ādil Shāhī inscriptions, No. 105 is engraved on a slab now lying in the tomb of the celebrated Muslim saint Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad popularly called Gaisū Darāz. According to this, a gate to the dargāh was erected in A.H. 945 (1538-39 A.D.) by one of the Bijapur nobles. It is interesting to note that this inscription invests the Bijapur ruler with the royal title Shāh while inscriptions dated A.H. 943 or earlier refer to him merely as ‘Ādil Khān. It may also be noted that, while two other records, dated A.H. 945, mentioning Ibrāhīm I as ‘Ādil Shāh for the first time, also contain the epithets, ‘the Khān of high dignity’ and ‘the Khān of exalted dignity’ applied to the names ‘Ibrāhīm’ and ‘Ādil Shāh’ (M. Nazim, *Bijapur Inscriptions, Arch. Surv. Mem.*, No. 49, pp. 26, 47), the inscription under notice omits the word Khān altogether and merely states ‘in the reign of dignity of ‘Ādil Shāh Ghāzī’.

No. 20, from Kolāṅgal in the Mahbubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh, states how the two villages called Awlīn the big and Awlīn the small were merged into one and named Husainābād which was endowed for running the *langar* of the twelve *imāms*. The record constitutes a will executed by Malik Qutb’l-Mulk, the progenitor of the Qutb Shāhī rulers of Golconda in A.H. 919 (1513-14 A.D.). It is worth noting that the inscription, inasmuch as it does not mention Qutb’l-Mulk with any royal title, is an additional epigraphical evidence against Firishṭa’s statement that Qutb’l-Mulk assumed kingship in A.H. 918 (1512-13 A.D.).

Among the provincial Muslim rulers of the north, the Sharqīs are represented by two epigraphs. No. 197, fixed to the left of the inner entrance to the Jāmi’ mosque at Bēlgrām in the Hardoi District, Uttar Pradesh, is a fragmentary record of Ibrāhīm Sharqī recording the construction of the mosque by ‘Ālī, son of Shams. The other Sharqī inscription (No. 196) from the same place records the renovation in A.H. 845 (1441-42 A.D.) of some building, the nature of which cannot be determined. The name of the builder is Malik Mānik Bhaṭṭī of Bhatner, a companion of Khān-i-A’zam Fath Khān, son of Fath Khān Hirewī.

Two inscriptions originally from Kaina in the Burdwan District of West Bengal but now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, represent the Sayyid dynasty of Bengal. No. 25, recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 918 (1512 A.D.) during the reign of ‘Alāu’d-Dīn Husain Shāh and the governorship of Majlis Bārbak, gives the full name of the builder as Majlis Jitwār, son of Taifūr Khān, son of Haibat Khān. This inscription thus enables us to read correctly the name of the builder of the gateway to a congregational mosque constructed in A.H. 938 (1530-31 A.D.), i.e., twenty years later, at Santoshpur in the Hooghly District. The correct name is Majlis Jitwār and not Majlis Jawād as doubtfully

read in *E. I., A. & P. Supplement*, 1951-1952, p. 27. No. 26, also from Kalna and now in the Indian Museum, is a copy of *A.R.Ep.*, 1952-53, App. C, No. 19 and *E. I., A. & P. Supp.*, 1955-1956, Plate vii a.

Of the Mughal records, Nos. 172-74 from Bari Khatu in Rajasthan, dated in the reign of Akbar, are new epigraphs of Mīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm Nāmī, the wellknown literateur, nobleman and engraver of inscriptions, and his son Mīr Buzurg. No. 174 is inscribed by the son who is stated to have paid a visit to the holy tomb [of Shaiḡh Abū Ishāq Maghribī] in the company of his father in A.H. 1008 (1599-1600 A.D.). No. 173, bearing the date A.H. 1010 (1601-02 A.D.), is obviously from the pen of Mīr Ma'sūm himself who states that he was permitted by the emperor to leave for Persia as the royal envoy. No. 174 is inscribed by Mīr Buzurg in A.H. 1013 (1604-05 A.D.) on the occasion of the return of the envoy from Persia. From this inscription, it is known that Mīr Buzurg had also accompanied his father to Persia. No. 126, from Mudgal in the Raichur District, is dated in the 47th year of Aurangzeb's reign (A.H. 1115=1703 A.D.) and states that a damaged bastion of the fort was repaired by Rāja Rāmsingh Sisodia Rānāwat, the *qal'adār* and *faujdār*, who named it as Rām Burj.

Nos. 55, 56, 57, 61 and 66 come from various tombs at Khuldabad. No. 55 records the erection of the tomb, with a porch above it, of the celebrated Ḥaḍrat Burhānu'd-Dīn Ḡharīb by Kākā Shād Bakht in A.H. 744 (1343-44 A.D.). Composed by Burhānī, the poetic fragment comprising the text does not contain the name of the ruling monarch (Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh) or of the governor. Nos. 56-57, from the enclosure of the same tomb, have identical texts carved in relief, on wooden planks, in Thulth of a fairly high order. The poetry of the texts, composed by one Hasan, is poor. The records give a eulogistic account of the saint and his tomb. The tombs of Ḥaḍrat Zainu'd-Dīn and Muntajabu'd-Dīn possess each a similar inscription (Nos. 61 and 66).

No. 106, from the tomb of Ḥaḍrat Gaisū Darāz at Gulbarga, has suffered from exposure and the letters, remarkable for their beautiful execution in Thulth with Tughrā flourish, have become slightly indistinct. The epigraph seeks to record the construction of the building (probably the Samā' Khāna on which it is found) for the comfort of the attendants of and out-station visitors to the tomb by Saif 'Alī (whose title ending in *al-Mulk* is not legible) in A.H. 958 (1551 A.D.). It is surprising to note that the record does not bear the name of Ibrāhīm 'Adil Shāh I who was the ruling monarch.

Two deeds of endowments in the present collection have been referred to above. No. 139 from the Daftari mosque at Raichur, is another such record giving the details of an endowment created in A.H. 904 (1498-99 A.D.) by Maliku'-sh-Sharq Malik Hājī, son of Sulaimān Qirmānī (Kirmānī) for the said mosque. Nine *chāwars* of land [in the village of Durgapur of the Raichur District] were set apart on condition that the revenue of eight *chāwars* was to be spent towards the stipends, etc., of the *imām*, the *hāfi*, and the caller to prayers, and that of the remaining one *chāwar* was to be given to the trustee of the mosque. Likewise, forty shops in the city of Raichur itself were endowed for the proper upkeep of the mosque. No. 210, from Jaunpur, dated A.H. 1180 (1766 A.D.) contains an order seeking to enjoin upon the governor, *kūtūwāl*, *qal'adār* and *faujdār* of Jaunpur to see that the daily amount of subsistence allotted to the Sayyids, widows and other deserving people by Muḥammad Bashīr Khān Bahādur out of the revenues of the Jaunpur District should be continued and that the said officials should not take *nadhṛāna* (presents and offerings), bribe, etc., from the beneficiaries.

No. 176 from Bari Khatu, commemorates the martyrdom of six warriors on the day of the 'Idu'l-Fiṭr (the 1st Shawwāl) of A.H. 761 (15th August 1360 A.D.). They are stated to have driven back nine times a horde of two hundred cavaliers before they ultimately lost their lives. Nos. 160 and 161 are two epigraphs from Ajmer recording the death in A.H. 985 (1577-78 A.D.) of Mīr Khādim, son of the celebrated saint Makhdūm a'z-Zāhid al-Jāmī, and of Mīrza Muḥammad Amīn, son of the son of the same saint. Mīrza Muḥammad Amīn is further stated to have been the son of the daughter of Maulānā Ghāzī Khān Badakhshī who was an eminent savant and nobleman under Akbar.

No. 118 from Gulbarga, is found to be an epitaph of the wet-nurse of Chānd Bibi Sultān, probably Khūnza by name. The date of her death is, however,

not in the record. Chānd Bibī Sultān is most probably the same Ahmadnagar princess who fought successfully against the Mughal forces of Akbar under Prince Murād. No. 162 from Ajmer, records the death of Khusraw Khān, a nobleman of Sind, in the year A.H. 1023 (1614-15 A.D.).

COINS

Among the coins examined, Nos. 1 to 5 belonging to the Qutb Shāhī dynasty of Golconda were received for examination from the Collector, Shahdol District, Madhya Pradesh. They are issues of 'Abdu'llāh Qutb Shāh (1626-72 A.D.) and are interesting as they do not seem to have been described in any catalogue.

| Sl. No. | Source | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| BOMBAY | | | | | | |
| AHMEDABAD DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| | Vallabh Vidyānagar.—Photograph from Prof. R. G. Tiwari. Findspot: Mandasaur. | Guhila of Mewar | Saṅga | Vikrama 1576, Śaka 1441, Pausa śu. 5, Monday=1519 A.D., December 26. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the proclamation of the abolition of certain duties, such as <i>kāmī</i> , <i>bisvāki</i> , etc. for the benefit of the inhabitants of Daśapura. Mentions Rāo Aśōkamala as the <i>thānēdāra</i> of Daśapura and some other officer. |
| 2 | Aurangābād.—Impressions of copper-plates received from Shri M. N. Deshpande, Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Department of Archaeology (through Dr. G. S. Gai). Findspot: Nimbāl, Indi Taluk, Bijapur District. | .... | .... | .... | Kannada | Refers to the gift of certain toll-ineomes in favour of the temple of Kōṭisankaradēva of Nimbahalla by the Five-Hundred Svāmīs of Ayyāvāle together with the other trade guilds and commercial bodies. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 3 | Do. Findspot: Do. | Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa | San̄khamadēva | Parābhava, Mārga-śira śu. 5, Monday, Bharanī=1186 A.D., November 17. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the gift of the village of Bobbūva-vaddhe in Ankullage-50 included in Tarikāḍa-kampaga for the benefit of the temple of Kōṭilingēśvara at Nimbahura. See <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 227 ff. |
| BARODA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| | Baroda.—Shri S. R. Rao, Officer on Special duty, Department of Archaeology. Through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, Joint Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi. | Chaulukya of Lāṭa | Trilōchanapāla | Śaka 972, Vikrita, Pausa śu. 9, Monday=1050 A.D., December 24, f.d.t. 17. | Do. | Records the gift of the village Ēkallahāra situated in Karmāntapura-116 by the king to the Brāhmana Tārāditya who belonged to the Bhāradvāja <i>gōtra</i> and Āngirasa, Bārhaspatya, and Bhāradvāja <i>pravara</i> s and who was a <i>sthānika</i> of Rōhiḍa-mahāsthāna. The charter was drafted by the <i>Mahāsārdhivigrahinika</i> Saṅkara. |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | |
| BILASPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 5 | Bilāspur.—Shri Amarnath Rao of Juni Basti. Findspot: Mallār, Bilāspur District. | Śarabhapuriya | Mahā-Jayarāja | Year 5, Kārttika 5 | Sanskrit, Box-headed. | Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 155 ff. |
| 6 | Mallār.—Impressions from Shri Balchandra Jain, Assistant Curator, M.G.M. Museum, Raipur. | Do. | Pravararāja I | Year 41, Pausa 27 | Sanskrit, Southern Nail-headed. | Issued from Prasannāpura. Records the grant of the village Kūnturapadraka situated in Pūrva-rāshṭra, to the Brāhmana Agnichandrasvāmin, son of Durgasvāmin of the Kāpy-Āngirasa <i>gōtra</i> by Vyāghrarāja, the younger brother of the ruling king. Probably engraved by Jyēsthāsīmha. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 45 ff. |
| 7 | Do. | Do. | Pravararāja II | Year 3, Pausa 2 | Sanskrit, Box-headed | Issued from Śrīpura. Records the gift of the village Mitra-grāma situated in Saṅkhachakra-bhōga to Brāhmana Subhachandra, son of Dāmōdaragana of the Bhāradvāja <i>gōtra</i> . The engraver was Gōlasīmha. Ibid., pp. 53 ff. |

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|----------------------|--|------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 8 | Do | Do | Mahā-Jayrāja | Year 9, Jyēshtha 5 | Sanskrit, Box-headed. | Issued from Sarabhapura. Records the gift of the village Mōkkēppikā in Nagarōttarapaṭṭa to two Brāhmaṇas named Mahīśvarasvāmin and Rudrasvāmin of the Bhārgava gōtra by Sabarabhōgika-Vatsa. The engraver was Achala-simha. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 28 ff. |
| DHAR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 9 | Dhār.—Impressions received from Sri R. B. Deshpande. Findspot: Mān-dhātā, Nimar District. | Paramāra of Mālava | Jayasimha-Jayavarman | Vikrama 1331, Pramaṭhin, Bhādrapada śu. 7, Maitra (Anurādhā), Friday=1274 A. D., August 10. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records a grant of 4 villages, Kumbhādāuda-grāma, Vālauda-grāma, Vaghaḍi-grāma and Nāṭiya-grāma in favour of a number of Brāhmaṇas residing in the Brahmapurī at Māndhātī and belonging to various gōtras and śākhās whose families hailed from several localities. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, pp. 138 ff. |
| MADRAS | | | | | | |
| 10 | Madras.—Shri S. Rajam, Murray and Co., Madras. Through Shri T. N. Subramaniam, Madras. Findspot: Pallan-kōvil, Tanjore District. | Pallava | Simhavarman | Year 6 | Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Tamil. | Records the grant of the village of Amaṇśērkkaḥ in Perunagar-nāḍu in Venkunrakkōṭṭam and land in Tāmar to Vajranandikkuravar of Parutti-kkuṇṇu as pallichchandan. Narabhaya, the minister, figures as the ājñapti of the grant. Published in <i>Trans. of the Arch. Soc. of South India</i> , 1958-59, pp. 41 ff. |
| NILGIRIS DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| COONOR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 11 | Coonoor.—Shri Rameswami Adigal . . . . . | .... | Rusaya Nawāb | Kali 4303, Raudri, Tai 1. | Tamil | Bears the figure of a bull. Records the right that Bālaṇ, son of Aḷiyaṇ, was given to collect Rs. 1½ from the six families in several villages (names specified). |
| 12 | Do . . . . . | .... | Do | Do | Do | Bears the marks of Vaiṣṇava religion. The contents of this plate are identical with those of No. 11 above. |
| TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| KOLPATTI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 13 | Pāṇḍavarmaṅgalam.—Impressions from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. | Chōla-pāṇḍya | [Jaṭavarman]Sundara-Chōlapāṇḍya | Year 10 | Do | Incomplete. Seems to record the gift of the village of Pāṇḍavarmaṅgalam <i>alias</i> Pañchavanmūdēvi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Veṇbaikkūḍi-nāḍu to several Brāhmaṇas. |
| 14 | Tirunelvēli.—Delavay Mudaliar. Through Shri P. K. Arunachala Gounder, Professor of Tamil, The M. D. T. Hindu College, Pēttai and Shri T. N. Subramaniam, Madras. | Pāṇḍya | Parāntakaṇ Viranārāyaṇaṇ | Year 45 | Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Vaṭṭo-luttu. | Issued from Kaḷakkūḍi. States that while king Varaguna, son of Śrīmāra-Śrīvallabha, who was devoted to god Śiva, was ruling, two villages, Tirumaṅgalam and Somāśikurichchi clubbed together into one were granted by the king (Parāntakaṇ-Viranārāyaṇaṇ) to several Brāhmaṇas at the instance of Nārāyaṇaṇ-Kēśavaṇ, a learned Brāhmaṇa of Tirumaṅgalam. States also that Kaḍuṅgōṇ, a predecessor of the king, who uprooted the Kaḷappālar had granted the former of the two villages to 12 Brāhmaṇas and the latter to Kāthaka-sōmayājin and that subsequently the latter village was occupied by Kaḍattirukkai-kilavaṇ. Cf. Tamīl text published in <i>Tamīl Pōḷi</i> , Vol. XXXV p. 13. |

| Sl. No. | Source | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| ORISSA | | | | | | |
| CUTTACK DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 16 | Cuttack.—Dr. N. K. Sahu, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Bhubaneswar, Talcher, Dhenkanal District. | Tunga of Yamagarta | Gayādatunga . . . . | .... | Sanskrit (corrupt), East Indian. | Issued from Jayapurakōṭṭa. Records the gift of the village of Svalpa-Kōmpai in the Khembāi <i>vishaya</i> in favour of Bhaṭṭa Bhāinādēva, son of Gōkuladēva, grandson of Bhaṭṭa Vāsudēva and who belonged to the Jatukarṇa gōtra, Vāsishtha pravara, Chhandōga charaṇa and Kauthuma sakhā for the merit of the donor and his parents. The donee is said to have hailed from a Traividya (i.e. Trivedin) family residing at a place called Sṛi-shhātra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 95 ff. |
| RAJASTHAN | | | | | | |
| SIROHI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 16 | Rōhērā.—Impressions through Prof. Sadhuram, Delhi. | Paramāra of Ābu . | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī . | The record is incomplete and the impression relates to the inner side of the first plate of a grant made by some Paramāra ruler of Arbuda (Ābu), giving a complete genealogy of the Paramāra rulers of Ābu from Utpalarāja to Dhārāvarsha. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, pp. 135 ff. |
| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | | |
| LUCKNOW DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 17 | Lucknow.—Impression from the State Museum, Lucknow. Through Shri V. N. Srivastava, Assistant Curator, Archaeological Museum, Mathurā. | Gāhaḍavāla . . | Vijayachandra | Vikrama 1221, Phālguna, Śu. 7, Friday, Rōhinī=1165 A. D., February 19. | Do. . . . | Records the grant of the village Kanhavarā in Valai-pattalā to Thakkura Narasimha of Vāsishtha gōtra by the king. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 223 ff. |

B.—Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials, 1958-59.

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">ANDHRA ADILABAD DISTRICT MUDHOL TALUK</p> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Basar.—Pillar in the Pāpaharēśvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa . . . | Reads : <i>Svasti śrī Ariyapana kambha</i> . In characters of about the 11th century A. D. |
| 2 | Second pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads : <i>Svasti Śrī Kalyamayyana kambha</i> . Do. |
| 3 | Third Pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads : <i>Svasti Śrī Chandakabbeya kambha</i> . Do. |
| 4 | Fourth Pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads : <i>Svasti Śrī Bijjakabbeya koṭṭa drama</i> \|\| Do. |
| 5 | Fifth pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads : <i>Svasti Śrī Chudginṇana kambha</i> . Do. |
| 6 | Sixth pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Refers to a grant, probably of land, to Pāpavināśadēva. Mentions Mahārāja-setṭi of Byāsapura. Do. |
| 7 | Seventh pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that the pillar (?) was caused to be built by Śaṅkarayya-setṭi. Do. |
| 8 | Eighth pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records a grant of 300 <i>drammas</i> by Nācheyya. Do. |
| 9 | Stone near Gaḷōd Hanumān temple . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Contains an eulogy of a Jaina ascetic whose name is not clear. Do. |
| 10 | Hero stone at the same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. The word <i>āditya-rāra</i> could be read in line 3. Do. |
| 11 | Slab near the same temple . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads : (1) <i>Śrī-Bāḷadēva</i> - (2) <i>bhaṣṭārakaru</i> . Do. |
| 12 | Slab lying in front of the Pātālēśvara temple. | Chūlukya of Kalyāṇa | Jagadēkamalla | Śaka 1070, Prabhava, Bhādrapada śu. 1, Friday=1147 A.D., August 29. (The year was current and the month Nija-Bhādrapada.) | Do. | Records a grant of land, paddy and oil, by <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Mallidēvarasa, in the presence of five <i>gauruṇḍas</i> , to the god Abhinavakēśavadēva installed by Nāgalādēvi, the mother of the donor, at <i>agrahāra</i> Vyāsapura. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| ADILABAD DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| MUHHOL TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 13 | Bhausa.—Slab fixed behind the temple of Mahādeva. | Yādava of Dēragiri | Siṅghana | Lost | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Damaged. Mentions Sivarāja-panḍita, the <i>sarvādhikārin</i> under the king. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 14 | Pillar in the same place . . . . . | .. . . . | Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāpaka Dēvapāla | .... | Do. | Records the <i>dharmakārya</i> of [Nālgama-rāvuta, a subordinate of Dēvapāla. In late characters. |
| ANANTAPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| TADPATRI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 15 | Chandana.—Stone lying in Survey No. 593-D to the east of the village. | Chālukya of Bādāmi | Vijayāditya Satyāśraya Kattirāju | Year 2 | Telugu (archaic) | Records a gift of land at Chañjōna as <i>pannavisa</i> to Sāmaḍiyāru, a Brāhmaṇa of the Kāśyapa <i>gōtra</i> by Chōli-Mutturāju when Bānarāja was ruling over Gaṅga-Rēnāṇḍu. As witnesses to the transaction are mentioned four Brāhmaṇas by name. |
| 16 | Stone in S. No. 521 of the village | Do. | Vikramāditya Satyāśraya . . . . . | .... | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Vānarāja as ruling over some <i>viśaya</i> (name lost) and seems to record some gift, details lost. In characters of the 8th century. |
| 17 | Stone in a field (S. No. 253) to the north-east of the village. | Do. | Kirttivarma-bhaṭāra . . . . . | .... | Kannāḍa (archaic) | Seems to register a gift of land as <i>pannavisa</i> to Kapavadi (Ganapati) by Dharanappan, son of Irigaṅga of Tagaḍūr, while he was ruling Chēñjōna and Bānarāja was ruling over Suramara-viśaya. The record was written by Bharata. |
| 18 | Stone lying in S. No. 661-A to the south-east of the village. | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Telugu (archaic) | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land. The details are lost. In characters of the 8th century. |
| 19 | Rock to the proper left of the Siva temple on the hill. | .. . . . | .... | Paridhāvin, Āśhāḍha ba. 12. | Telugu | Registers a gift of 10 <i>ma</i> of land in Chandana situated in Jagatāpi-Guttisima as <i>sarva-mānya</i> by Tāḍipariti Peddā-Pāpanna to Yerrana, son of Rāvi-reḍḍi-Chennapa. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 20 | Kōna-Rāmēśvaram.—Slab under a pipal tree in front of the Siva temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Refers to some construction by Yarakalaya, the <i>karanam</i> of Pedda-Malkāpuram. In late characters. |
| 21 | Kōna-Uppalapāḍu.—Slab in a field to the north of the village. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Boundary stone demarcating the field belonging to some deity. In late characters. |
| 22 | Nagarūru (hamlet of Yādiki).—Stone in the Virabhadra temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records a gift of their income amounting to 14 <i>nāḍas</i> per year by the <i>vīramuṣṭis</i> of the <i>sarvamānya</i> <i>agrohāra</i> Nagarūru to the gods Virabhadra etc. of the village. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 23 | Peddapēṭa (hamlet of Yādiki).—Stone lying in a field to the east of the village. | Chālukya of Bādāmi | Kirttivarman | | Telugu (archaic) | Registers a gift of 25 <i>maruttu</i> of land at Kūḍalūru to Duggiya, a Brāhmaṇa of Vēgi by Rānavijaya. Mentions <i>Prithvi Bānarāja</i> . In characters of the 8th century. |

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| 24 | Pinnapalle (hamlet of Yādiki).—Stone on the <i>nagulakaṭṭa</i> . | Vijayanagara . | Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya . | Saka 14 [87], Krōdhin, Telugu . Kārttika śu. 12. | Records the remission of taxes such as <i>siddhāyam kāḍāyam veṭi-vēmulu</i> etc. on the barbers by the king and Rāmarāju. |
| 25 | Rāyalacheruva.—Slab near the Siva temple. | Do. . . . | Do. | (1) Śaka 1477, Rāksha- haa, Aśvayuja śu. 7. (2) Śaka [1470], Kilaka, [Māgha] ba. 30, Sunday=1549 A.D., January 27, f.d.t. '85. | Do. Grants the levy of 2½ <i>va. ga.</i> from each <i>Vīramuṣṭhi</i> yearly to the god Virēśvara of Chennarāyini-cheruva <i>alias</i> Kṛishnarāyasamudram by the <i>Vīramuṣṭhi</i> Ravudravirappa, son of Sāntavirappa, for the merit of his teacher, the Ayyāvali guild, the Bhikshāvitti-ayya, etc. Also records a gift probably of grain at a specified rate for the <i>amṛitapaḍi</i> service of god Virēśvara by the Ayyāvali guild of the 56 countries on the earlier date. |
| 26 | Virāreḍḍipalle (hamlet of Kamalapāḍu).—Stone in a field to the west of the village. | Chālukya of Bādām | Vinayāditya Satyāśraya . . . | Year 10 . . . | Telugu (archaic) Damaged. Registers a gift of land at Nītūru by some ōrāju (name lost) when Vānarāja was governing over Vaniganūr-nāḍu. |
| 27 | Yādiki.—Lakshmi-Chennakēśava temple, main shrine, east wall. | .... | .... | Kilaka, Aśhāḍha ba. . | Telugu States that the deed (<i>yedureḍa</i>) for 10 <i>varāha</i> executed by Yara-Nāgaya in favour of Kamchara Mallaya having been found to be tampered with, the deed so executed stands cancelled by this one. In late characters. |
| 28 | Outer wall, east side . . . . . | .... | .... | [Pa]rābhava, Pushya ba. [3]. | Do. States that the deed executed by Dāsari Mādaya's son, Arasaya to the Royal Treasury (<i>rāya-bhaṇḍāram</i>) having been lost, this cancels that deed. In late characters. |
| 29 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Parābhava, Māgha śu. 1 . | Do. Records the cancellation of a deed executed by Tirumalaya to Aḍapa Vōbulēśu as it was found to be tampered with by the latter and later lost accidentally. In late characters. |
| 30 | Main shrine, front wall of the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> , proper right. | Vijayanagara . | Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya . . . | Śaka 1475, Pramā- dicha, Kārttika śu. 12, Wednesday= 1553 A.D., October 18. | Do. Records that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the temple was caused to be constructed by Tirumalamma, wife of <i>Mahāmaṇḍa-lēśvara</i> Nāgarāju of the Kāśyapa <i>gōtra</i> . |
| 31 | Same wall, proper left . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. Damaged. Refers to an agreement (<i>yedureḍa</i>) between Bhās-kara and another. Two lines engraved to the left of the record mention Kambaya, son of Koparti Rāminēḍu and Gōsu Timmaya, probably in connection with the document connected with the transaction. In late characters. |
| 32 | East wall of the <i>mukhamandapa</i> | Vijayanagara . | .... | Śaka 14[0]8, Parā- bhava, Mārgaśīra śu. [8], Monday=1486 A.D., December 4. | Do. Badly damaged. Purport not clear. |
| 33 | West wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . . . | .... | .... | Esaya, Aśhāḍha, śu. 11. | Do. Records the settlement of a dispute among Narāri Rāmgaya Kastūri and Gutti Peda-Nārasingaḍu by the elders of Pāmiḍi in respect of a monetary transaction. In late characters. |
| 34 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Keshaya, Aśhāḍha śu. 11. | Do. States that the documents executed by Narāri Rāmgaya having been tampered with by him, Gutti Peda-Nārasingaḍu got the dispute settled at Pāmiḍi and had the documents cancelled. Do. See No. 33 above. |
| 35 | Same wall (lower panel) . . . . . | .... | .... | Naja | Do. Damaged. Seems to refer to a settlement of a monetary dispute by the elders of Pāmiḍi. In late characters. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|--|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| TADPATRI TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| Yādiki—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 36 | Same wall (base) . . . . . | .... | .... | Kshaya, Chaitra ba. 12. | Telugu | Damaged. Refers to the cancellation of the deed pertaining to a monetary transaction as it was tampered with by one of the parties. In late characters. |
| 37 | Slab fixed into the floor of the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the obeisance of Peda-Venkaṭapati, son of Tātaya to god Chennarāya. Do. |
| 38 | Slab on the floor . . . . . | .... | .... | Bhāva, Mārgaśira ba. 10. | Do. | Records the obeisance of Kōnappa, son of Kārchāla Tātayya to god Chennarāya. Do. |
| 39 | <i>Kalyāṇa-mandapa</i> , north wall . . . . | .... | .... | Durmati, Chaitra śu. 12. | Do. | Records that certain persons whose names are enumerated and in whose name a joint bond or reciprocal deed was issued, having suspected its genuineness, got it cancelled by this. Do. |
| 40 | Pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> . . . . . | .... | .... | Īvara, Kārttika ba. 2. | Do. | Badly damaged. Refers to a bond and to its cancellation. Do. |
| 41 | Shrine of the goddess in the same temple, west wall | .... | .... | Kshaya, Śu. 3. | Do. | States that the mortgage deed executed in favour of Viśva-nātha, son of Tirumalabhatta of Nīturu by Akkapa-nāyaka, son of Pemmasāni Venkaṭapati-nāyaka for a sum of 21 <i>varāha</i> , having been lost and the mortgage amount having been repaid, the lost document stood cancelled by this. Do. |
| 42 | Stone at the threshold into the <i>garbhagṛha</i>. | .... | .... | Pingala, Mārgaśira ba. 30. | Do. | Records the receipt of the specified dues that Nambi Vōbana owed to Guṇḍamarāju Nārāyaṇa. Do. |
| 43 | Ālvār shrine in the same temple. Proper right wall. | .... | .... | .. | Do. | Fragmentary. Contains the last portions of the imprecatory verses. Do. |
| 44 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Nala, Āṣāḍha ba. 12. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the cancellation of a deed. Do. |
| 45 | Do. | Vijayanagara | Venkaṭapatirāja ruling from Penugonda. | Saka 1528, Parābhava, Āṣāḍha śu. 12. | Do. | Registers a gift of land in Kōna-Uppalapāḍu, included in the <i>nāyankara</i> of Yādiki held by Pemmasāni Virappa-nāyaka, by Jiyyama, wife of Vēpala Yallaya of <i>Rik-ākhā</i> , for the garland (<i>tōmāla</i>) service of god Chennakēśava. |
| 46 | Proper left wall | | | Parābhava, Āṣāḍha śu. 12. | Do. | Records the cancellation of the original deed executed by Kṛṣṇamarāju Venkaṭapatirāju in favour of Paṇṭa Venkanna, it (the deed) having been lost. In late characters. |

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| 47 | Base of a brass lamp in the temple | | | Saka 1740, Bahudhānya, Mārgaśīra śu. 5. | Do. | Records the gift of the lamp to the god Kēśava of Yādiki by Nichchenametla Pullayya. |
| 48 | Another lamp in the same place | .... | .... | Do. | Do. | Records the gift of the lamp by the jeweller Chennappa of Gaṅgavaram. |
| 49 | Ohvajastambha outside the main temple. | .... | .. | Tārana, Phālguna ba. 30. | Do. | Records the obeisance of Akunōlla Nāgaya to god Chennarāya of Yādiki. In late characters. |
| 50 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the obeisance of Rāchanabōyini-Timmaya to god Chennarāya. Do. |
| 51 | Siva temple in the same village, Virabhadra shrine, east wall. | .... | .... | Rudhīrōdgārin, Chaitra śu. 12. | Do. | Badly damaged. Mentions a <i>bōya</i> . Purport not clear. The figure of a fish is cut to the proper left of the inscription facing it. Do. |
| 52 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Do. |
| 53 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Hēmalambi, Bhādrapada śu. 1[3]. | Do. | Badly damaged. Refers to the cancellation of a deed. Do. |
| 54 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Krōdhin, Chaitra ba. 10. | Do. | Badly damaged. Records the cancellation of a bond after it was duly redeemed. Do. |
| 55 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Parābhava, Bhādrapada śu. 5. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the discharge of a loan with interest by some individuals, named. Do. |
| 56 | West wall of the same shrine . . . . . | .... | .... | Raktākshi, Chaitra śu. [8]. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the cancellation of a bond. Do. |
| 57 | North wall, east side, top panel of the same shrine. | .... | .... | Siddhārthin, Pushya śu. 12. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the cancellation of a deed as it was found to be tampered with. Do. |
| 58 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a time-barred deed. Do. |
| 59 | Same wall, lower panel . . . . . | .... | .... | Sōbhakṛit, Vaiśākha ba. 8. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a bond. Do. |
| 60 | Same wall, west side, top panel . . . . . | .... | .... | Sōbhakṛit, Vaiśākha śu. 15. | Do. | Records the receipt of the dues amounting to 20 <i>varūha</i> by Nāgaya, son of Yalavarti Vōbaya. Do. |
| 61 | Same wall, another panel . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to the loss of a deed and its cancellation in consequence. Do. |
| 62 | Stray pieces of stone in the same shrine . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the grant of the <i>Vīramushthi</i> income to the temple. Mentions Mallikārjuna and <i>Vīramushthi</i> Appana. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 63 | Do. | Vijayanagara | Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya | Saka 1122, (wrong for 1472). Siddhārana, Kārtika śu. 11. Sunday. Irregular. | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the grant of the <i>Vīramushthi</i> tax to the god Virabhadra of Ādiki. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| CHITTOOR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| CHANDRAGIRI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 64 | Mundlapūdi (near Tiruchānūr).—Tiers of the Vēṇugōpilasvāmin temple. | Chōla | Parakēśarivarman Vikrama-Chōladēva | Year 3 | Tamil | Records a grant of his income (<i>ṁanniyaṁ</i>) from the <i>dēvadāna</i> village of Maṅgalam in Silai-nādu comprising of several taxes such as <i>paṭṭi-kkāṣu</i> , <i>vaṭṭi-ttumbu</i> , <i>tari-yirai</i> , <i>taṭṭāra-ppāṭṭam</i> etc., for maintaining four lamps in the temple of the god Gōpālīśvaramuḍaiya-mahādēva of Tiruchchuganūr in Kūdalūr-nādu of Tiruvēṅgaḍa-kkōṭṭam situated in Jayaṅgaṇḍasōla-maṇḍalam by Nāraṇadēvan Puḍōlaraśaṇ alias Kulōttuṅgaśōla Karuppāṇḍaiyān who bears epithets such as <i>Chalukki-kula-bhūṣaṇa</i> , <i>Vēṅgi-vallabha</i> , <i>Kaṇṇuppuravar-ādihēvara</i> etc. |
| CHITTOOR TALEK | | | | | | |
| 65 | Yālamari. Varadarāja-svāmin temple. Fragments built into the north wall (outside). | .... | .... | ...., Nala, Paṇḍ[uni], Maghā. | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to some lands granted as <i>tiruvīdaiyāṭṭam</i> for the <i>amudupadi</i> (offerings) to the deity. Among the donors figures one Dommarāja-uḍaiyār. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 66 | North wall of the main temple (inside) | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Seems to record a gift of land as <i>brahmadēyam</i> and to refer to the provision for the <i>duḍhyōḍana</i> (curd rice) offerings to the deity. Do. |
| 67 | Same wall | Vijayanagara | [Śrīra]ṅgarāya-mahārāya | .... | Do. | Do. Seems to refer to some endowment providing for several offerings to god Edirkōṇḍa Varadarājar and repairs to the temple. |
| 68 | North wall of the Uḍaiyavar shrine in the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Seems to register the gift of the <i>nūl-āyam</i> (tax on yarn) and <i>magamai</i> to the deity by the local communities like <i>Kaikkōḷar</i> , <i>Muttaraiyar</i> etc. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 69 | West wall of the same shrine | [Vijayanagara] | Virū[paṇṇa-uḍaiyār] | [Śaka] 1301 | Do. | Do. Details beyond the date are lost. |
| 70 | Stone standing near the temple of Rāma in the same village. | Do. | Krishṇadēva-mahārāya | Śaka 1451, Virōdhi, Āni śu.3, Wednesday, Bharani=1529 A.D., June 9, Wednesday, Pushya, (not Bharani). | Do. | Do. Records a gift of land as <i>tiruvīdaiyāṭṭam</i> to the deity by Kumāra Chinṇa-Timma-nāyaka. Mentions Mahānāyaṅkā-chāriyār of Tilappalli in the Iruvārapparru in Tuyya-nādu. |
| KALAHASTI DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 71 | Gājulapellōru.—Stone in the village | Gaṇḍagōpāla | Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājagāṇḍagōpāla Tiruvēṅgaḍanātha alias Nalla-siddharasa. | Year 18, Kilaka, Kaṇṭataka, śu. 7, Friday=1308 A.D., July 26. The <i>tithi</i> ended on the previous day. | Do. | Records a tax-free gift, to several Brāhmanas, of the village Pattukkudi alias Tiruvēṅgaḍanātha-chaturvēdimāṅgalam dividing it into sixty shares with house-sites by the king. |

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

TADUPALLEGODEM TALUK

72 Anantapalle.—Pillar in the mukha-mandapa of the Vishnu temple.

73 Another pillar in the same place

TANUKU TALUK

74 Kantêru.—Pillar set up opposite the house of the village karanam.

76 Pittavêmvavaram.—Pillar now lying in the house of Shri Turaga Krishnamurthi. Findspot: temple of Siva at Mallêsvaram.

76 Same pillar

GUNTUR DISTRICT

PALEKAD TALUK

77 Nâgarjunikonga. Pedestal of a broken seated Buddha image found at Site No. 9 (now preserved in the Antiquity Section).

78 Pillar in the so-called burning ghât in Site No. 126 bearing the inscription written length-wise on three sides.

Ikshvâku

Ehavaia Chântamâis

79 Pillar with a sculpture near the sixteen-pillared *manikya* in Site No. 61, Sector IV, Division 215, Trench D5.

Do.

Do.

80 Stone fragment with sculpture found in Sector IV, Division 152, Trench A5.

81 Isolated pillar in Section IV, Division 195, Trench A5.

82 Pillar found near the Suvastika-stûpa in Site No. 10, Sector IV, Division 83, Trench A2.

Saka 1383 (wrong for 1373), Prajâpati, Kârttika 6u. 11, Friday = 1451 A.D., November 5.

Telugu

Records a gift of some lands to god Kêśavarîya of Anantapalle by the son of Abbinêdu, whose name however is not given.

Do.

Seems to refer to some gifts of land as *śrôtriya* and *sarvamânya*. In characters of the 14th century.

Do.

Reads in four lines, *Duttika Vâsugi-Rari-Sômalîngamu Kamtêru*. In characters of the 12th century.

Do.

Saka 1239, Pîngala, Vaiśākha 6u. 7, Monday = 1317 A.D., April 18.

Records gift of certain plots of land after purchasing the same from some persons, to god Mahādêva of Mûlasthanâ at Kaçami by Sêshaya-bhakta and his brother Mallaya for the merit of their parents.

Do.

Saka 1241, Siddhârthin, Pushya 6u. 7, Thursday = 1320 A.D., January 3.

In continuation of the above. Records gifts of land after purchase to god [Ma]llêsvara-mahādêva of Kaçami by Elugu Malîsetti for the merit of his parents.

Prakrit, Brâhmî

Fragmentary. Records the installation of the image by the wife of Kôçabudhi. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 1 ff.

Do.

Vijaya, grîshma-paksha 2, divasa 1.

Damaged and worn out. Records the construction of a *dêva-kula* and a *sthalâ* of a god and an *akshayanîrî* for their maintenance. The *akshayanîrî* consisted of 100 *dînâri* deposited into four *śrêṇis*. In characters of the 3rd or 4th century A.D. Loc. cit.

Do.

Year 13, grîshma-paksha 5, divasa 7.

Records that the pillar was the *chhâyâ-stambha* (i.e. a pillar bearing the representation of the person in whose memory it was raised) of *Mahâsêṇâpali Kumâra* Eli Ehavûladâsamâka, who was a son of Virapurushadatta born of a queen named Yakhilînikâ. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Loc. cit.

Do.

Damaged and fragmentary. Refers to a *chhâyâ-stambha*. In characters of about the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

Do.

Damaged. Refers to a *chhâyâ-stambha*. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.

Do.

Damaged. Records that the *chhâyâ-stambha* was of a person named Mûlâbhûta. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 1 ff.

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|--|----------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> GUNTUR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> PAINAD TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Nāgārjunikonda—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 83 | Pillar with sculpture in Site No. 60, Sector S IV, Division 189, Trench E 2. | .... | .... | .... | Prakrit, Brāhmī | Damaged. Records that the pillar was the <i>chhāyā-stambha</i> of a person styled <i>Mahāsēnāpati Mahātulavara</i> . In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Do. Loc. cit. |
| 84 | Pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> in Site No. 9, Sector IV, Stūpa No. 9 of Longhurst. | Ikshvāku | Ehavala Chāntamūla. | Year 8, grishma-paksha 4, divasa 15. | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. Records that an <i>upasaka</i> named Chandraśrī made a pavilion of stone and a store-room for the attainment of <i>nirvāna</i> and the longevity of the king at Sāthivara-vaḍhamāna. Do. Loc. cit. |
| HYDERABAD DISTRICT HYDERABAD TALUK | | | | | | |
| 85 | Gōlkonda.—Black basalt stone in 3 pieces built into the steps leading to the Musa Burz. | Mughal | Aurangazib | Saka 1578, Māgha śu. 7, Wednesday = 1656 A.D., January 23. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the visit of the emperor to Gōlkonda with his army to lay siege to the fort, Abdulla Quṭb Shāh's order to his minister to keep watch on the enemy, the death of Amīra Mīra and the completion of the bastion. Published in. <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1913, p. 53, Pl. XVII(b). |
| KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT HUZURABAD TALUK | | | | | | |
| 86 | Kaṭukūru.—Pillar lying in the courtyard of a Siva temple outside the village. | Kākatiya | Gaṇapati | (1) Saka 1124 (<i>Jina-Bhava</i>), Dumdubhi, Tapasya (i.e. Phālguna), Saptamī. (2) Saka 1127 (<i>riksha-bhūmi-śindu</i>), Krōdhana, Māgha, rākā-dina, śu. 15 = 1206 A.D., January 26. | Sanskrit, Telugu | Records the genealogies of the Viriyāla and Malyāla chiefs commencing from Sūra and Dannaya respectively. States that Chaundapa of the Malyāla family married Mailamā, the daughter of Viriyāla Annaya and Bētama; and describes the exploits of the general Chaundapa under king Gaṇapati. Records the consecration of the deities Aitēśvara on the former date and Annēśvara and Mallikārjuna on the latter and grants of land and flower garden made to the same by Mailama. |
| MANTHANI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 87 | Aḍavisōmanipalle.—Rock above the rock-cut temple in the forest about two miles from the village. | .... | .... | .... | Telugu | Damaged and worn out. Seems to record in characters of the 11th century, an endowment (details not specified) for the provision of offerings and lamps to god Rāmiśvaradēva by Muchcha-reddi. On the side wall in the Siva temple are engraved the letters <i>yā(jā)na</i> and a curved line by the side measuring a span in length. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|------------------|--|------------------|---|
| 88 | Baṅgalla. —Pillar near a well near the group of temples in the forest. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Mentions Paṇḍitārādhyā, Chenna Virayya and Peddisetti-Mallayya as probably connected with the construction of the well. In late characters. |
| 89 | Kāḷēśvaram. —Muktesvara temple, beam of the 16-pillared <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | [Kākatīya] | [Gaṇapati] | .... | Sanskrit, Telugu | Mutilated and built in. Refers to the consecration of Vimalēśvara at Kāḷēśvara on the bank of the Gōdāvarī by the royal preceptor (name lost), the son of Dharmasambhu, and to the gifts of land made to it by the chiefs of Chernūradēśa and Rāpūrudēśa, viz. Buddhaya and Mayidēva. |
| 90 | Pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> | Vijayanagara | Dēvarāya | Saka 1319 (<i>nidhi-chandra-viśva</i>), Iśvara, 1st day of the year, Wednesday=1397 A.D., February 28. | Do. | Records the performance of the <i>tulāpuruṣa</i> by the king in the course of his campaign of conquest (<i>dig-vijaya</i>). |
| 91 | Another pillar in the same place | .... | .... | Yuva, Bhādrapada śu. 12, Thursday. | Telugu | Records the obeisance of Rāmabhaktudu, son of Vunukavemṭṭi Yallābhaktudu to god Muktiśvara. In late characters. Also contains names of two pilgrims in late Nāgarī characters. |
| 92 | Kāśipāṭa. —Pillar in the Śiva temple on the river bank. | .... | .... | Virōdhikrit, Āṣāḍha śu. 12, Saturday. | Do. | Records the obeisance of Rāmōju Sarvayya and Kopijarla Timmayya. In late characters. |
| 93 | Slab on the pavement at the entrance into the temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: <i>Brahmadēvara Maredḷaya</i> . Do. |
| 94 | Khammarapalle. —Pillar in the ruined Śiva temple near the village. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | .... | Do. | Damaged and broken. Records grant of money for the worship of the god Viśvanāthadēva consecrated by Viśvēśvaraśivāchārya, the royal preceptor, at Chandravelli and to the Viśvanātha-maṭha established by him there. |
| 95 | Manthani. —Slab near Bokkalavāgu to the south of the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Bhūlōkamalladēva | .... | Do. | Do. Records some grant (details lost) to god Sūrēśvaradēva by Guṇḍa-rāja. |
| 96 | Lintel at the entrance into the Lakṣmī-nārāyaṇa temple. | .... | .... | Saka 1553, Prajā-pati, Māgha śu. 5, Monday=1632 A.D., January 16. | Do. | Records the construction of the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Lakṣmīpati at Manthenna by Jaṅgamayya, son of Kūrapāti Kēśamasetti-Gōpaya of Yerakula-gōtra. |
| 97 | Gautamēśvara temple, pedestal of the Nandi image. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that the (image of) Nandi was made by Tōṇṭa Valabhana. In late characters. |
| 98 | Wall of the same temple | .... | .... | .... | Local Nāgarī. | States that this is the signature (<i>khat</i>) of Dāyānasing. Do. |
| 99 | Manṁ in temple in Bōyanapet: fragment built into the basement. | .... | .... | .... | Kannāḍa | Fragmentary. The record has been effaced for carving a peacock and a floral design. The words <i>subhaga-kandarpa</i> (L1) and <i>harasi</i> (L10) can be made out. In characters of the 10th century. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|--------------|------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| | ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | MANTHANI TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | Manthani—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 100 | Another temple of Hanumān near Tam-macheruvukatta, pillar set up in the temple. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | Saka 1121, Siddhārthin. Makara-saṅkrānti. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records that Mañchanārya, the priest of Kākatī Gaṇapati-dēva, having received lands from Allu-Prōrāju, granted them with the permission of the king for the establishment of a village and the construction of a tank. Also records gifts by the members of his family, namely, Mallikārjuna, Kēsava-sūri and Gōpāla-sūri. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 61 ff. |
| 101 | Pōtāram.—Broken pillar lying near Edla Ratnayya's house. | .... | .... | Saka [1.09], Du...., Mūgha śu. | Telugu (prose and verse). | Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a tax-free gift of land for worship, offerings and repairs of some temple. In characters of the 13th century. |
| | SULTANABAD TALUK | | | | | |
| 102 | Sundella.—Pillar in Survey No. 30 | Kākatīya | Mahādēva | Saka Piṅgala, Chaitra śu. 8, Friday; probably = 1197 A.D., March 28. | Telugu | Mutilated. Seems to record a gift (details lost) to god Vam-kēśvaradēva by a feudatory (name lost) of the king. |
| | KURNOOL DISTRICT | | | | | |
| | KURNOOL TALUK | | | | | |
| 103 | Dādīdapaḍu.—Stone in Survey No. 16 | .... | .... | Rākshasa, Kārttika śu. 5. | Do. | Records a gift of land to Singiradḍi as <i>bharimanyam</i> (for his having dug a well). In late characters. |
| 104 | Gondiparla.—Slab in front of the Śiva temple on the bank of the river Tuṅga-bhadra. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit (verse), Telugu. | Damaged. Contains some verses in praise of the sacredness of the <i>tīrtha</i> called Rāmatīrtha. |
| 105 | Laṅḡapōlūru.—Slab in front of the Śiva temple. | Vijayanagara | Veṅkatādri | Saka 1[52]6. Krōd-hin, Jyēsthā ba. 30. | Telugu | Damaged. Seems to record remission of some taxes on the artisans and barbers of Kandavōlu by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Veṅkatādri-ayradēva-mahārāja, son of Rāmarāju-Sriraṅgayyadēva-mahārāja (cf. No. 19 of App. E., <i>A. R. Ep.</i> 1941-42). |
| | PATTIKONDA TALUK | | | | | |
| 106 | Maddikeri Agrahāram.—Stone on the road side. | .... | .... | Saumiya, Jyēsth[ā] ba. 3. | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Rāmapa-nāyanivāru, son of Bojjapa-nāyudu. In late characters. |

| NALGONDA DISTRICT | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| DEVARAKONDA TALUK | | | | | |
| 107 | Elēsvaram.—Four pillars in the excavated site close to the group of temples on the river bank. | .. | .. | .. | Shell characters(?) . Probably pilgrims' records. |
| VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| BHIMLIPATNAM TALUK | | | | | |
| 108 | Kanumetta.—Pillar at the foot of the hill called Singirikonda. | .. | .. | Saka 1078 (<i>varu śaila-kha-indu</i>), Mina ba. 5, Sunday. Irregular. | Telugu and Sanskrit, Telugu. Records the gift of five <i>māḍas</i> for a perpetual lamp to god Jātēśvaradēva of Kanumaṭṭi by Rēchana-pradbāni, son of Madhurāntaka. |
| 109 | Other side of the pillar | .. | .. | Mēsha-punnama, Friday. | Telugu Records the gift of five <i>māḍas</i> to god Jātēśvaradēva of Kanumati of Sindūraparvata for a perpetual lamp by Dāmana-pradbāni, son of Aḍupāka Kāpi-nāyaka. The chief bears the epithets <i>Rājachintāmaṇi</i> and <i>Gaṅga-brahma-mārāya</i> . |
| 110 | Rāvāḍa. —Stone slab standing in the main street of the village. | Eastern Ganga | Anantavarmadēva | Year 65, Kumbha,, Thursday. | Tamil Registers a gift of 5 <i>māḍai</i> for maintaining a perpetual lamp in a temple (name lost) by a merchant of Malaimaṇḍalam hailing from Uraiyūr-kkūṛṅgam in Tenkarai-nāḍu in Sōlaimaṇḍalam. |
| SARVASIDDHI TALUK | | | | | |
| 111 | Dimili. —Pillar in the <i>mukha-mandapa</i> of the Nagnēśvara temple. | Vēḷṇāṇḍu | Kulōttunga-Prithivīvara | Saka 1114, Vishu-saṅkrānti. | Telugu Records the gift of a perpetual lamp and a grant of land purchased from the <i>mahājanas</i> of the village for maintaining the same (lamp) in the temple of Nagnēśvara-mahādēva of Dimili by Saluvariti Nārapa-nāyaka for the merit of Jāyama-mahādēvi, the mother of the king. Mentions Abanūchārya as the engraver of the record. |
| 112 | Gōpālapatnam.—Door-jamba and threshold of the Dharmalingēśvara temple. | Chālukya of Vēṅgi | Sarvalōkāśraya Viṣṇuvarddhanamahārāja (Rājārāja I). | Year 35, Uttarāyana. | Do. Records a gift of 50 sheep for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Pattīśvara-mahādēva probably by Sūraṅgavīra. The gift was entrusted into the hands of Dharmāṅgada-bōya. |
| 113 | Lintel at the entrance into the same temple | .. | .. | .. | Do. Seems to record a gift of 30 <i>inapa-e[d]lu</i> made into the hands of Balida-bōya. The donor's name is not clear. — In characters of the 11th century. |
| 114 | Sarvasiddhi.—Stone in a field called Nandala-chibba outside the village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. Badly effaced. Only the word <i>sarvasiddhi</i> is faintly traceable. In characters of the 9-10th century. |

| Sl. No. | Find spot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|----------|---|---|--|
| ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| WARANGAL DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| MULUGU TALUK | | | | | | |
| 115 | Palampeta. —Pillar standing in the courtyard to the north east of the Rāmappa temple. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | Saka 1135 (<i>Saka-lōka-indu-bhū</i>), Śrīmukha, Madhu- (Chaitra) śu. 8, Sunday, Pūṣya = 1213 A.D., March 31. | Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu. | Describes the exploits of the general Rēcherla Rudra and records the consecration of the deity Rudrēśvara at Ūrugallu (Warangal), the construction of a magnificent city around it, and the endowment of the villages Nekkomda, Upparlapalli and Borlapalli to the deity. Also records the grant of the village Nraḍkude to the deities Rudrēśvara, Kāṭiśvara and Kāmēśvara in Ātukūru by the chief. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> 8, No. 3. |
| 116 | Western wall of the hall of the same temple | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit and Telugu, Nandināgarī and Grantha. | The labels mention Vibhūti Gauraya of Māchirājupalli in Orungallu, a devotee of Paṇḍitarādhyā. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 12 and 13. |
| WARANGAL TALUK | | | | | | |
| 117 | Dharmasāgar. —Broken pillar lying in front of Venugopālasvāmin temple. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | Lost | Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu. | Fragmentary. Mentions the minister Malla and Bhāskara, Chenna, Ganna and Gaṇādhipa as his ancestors in that order. Records the grant of some land to the deity Prasanna-Viśvēśvara at Elkurki and to the various servants in the temple. Also mentions Paṇḍitarādhyā and his two sons. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> No. 13, Part II, No. 1. |
| 118 | Hanumakonda. Huge boulder near Māla Pōchammaṅḍi in Komarapalli, hamlet of Hanumakonda. | Do. | Bēta II | Saka 1001, Siddhārthi, solar eclipse = 1079 A.D., December 26. | Do. | Records a gift of land for a perpetual lamp to the gods Prōlēśvara and Bētēśvara by Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Bētarāja who enjoyed the title Vikramachakrin. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 6. |
| 119 | Below the Jaina images cut in the rock at Padmakshi temple. | .... | .... | .... | Kannāḍa | Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of the 11th century. |
| 120 | Same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: <i>Śrī Prabhāchandraśrīvara Mādhavaśeṭṭi</i> . Do. |
| 121 | Near the entrance into the Padmākshi shrine. | .... | .... | .... | Telugu | Mentions certain Kannabōya. In modern characters. |
| 122 | Mattewāda (Warangal). Red stone pillar lying in the Bhōgeśvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit and Kannāḍa, Kannāḍa. | Refers to the setting up of the <i>nīṣidhi</i> pillar for Tribhuvana-chandrābhattāraka of the Mūlasaṅgha and Koṇḍakundānvaṇa. |
| 123 | Slab built into the gateway of the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Telugu | Records that the stone-work (<i>rāṭi-nirvāhakaṁ</i>) was done by Rāmāyya of Chenjerla. In modern characters. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|----------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 124 | Muppavaram. —Stone pillar on the hillock called Bayyannabōdu about a mile to the north of the village. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | .... | Do. | Records the construction of a temple, the consecration of Rāmēśvara therein and the grant of land to that god by Peṇṭa Mallireddi, son of Bollireddi and Komma-sāni. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Ser. No. 13, Part II, No. 13.</i> |
| 125 | Nārāyanagiri. —Huge boulder with sculptured panel near Elugutta, about two miles towards the west of the village. | .... | .... | Saka 928, Parābhava | Kannaḍa | Mentions king Guṇagarasa with the epithets of <i>Bājavidyād-hara, Tuṅgavedaṅga</i> , and <i>Ekkalasāhasa</i> as belonging to Satyāśrayakula. Records the consecration of the deity Mallikārjuna by an official (Aichayya ?) of the king. The inscription is engraved on the top of the panel and repeated again at the bottom. |
| 126 | Rāpartī. —Stone pillar in the compound of Kesana-bōyam Rājamallu's house. | Kākatīya | Rudra[1] | Pārthiva, Māgha ba. 11 [Saturday]— 1166 A.D., January 29. | Telugu | Damaged. Records a gift of land and money probably for the merit of the king. Mentions the names of a number of <i>seffis</i> . |
| 127 | Broken pillar in front of the Śiva temple in Kotta-Rāpartī, hamlet of Rāpartī. | [Kākatīya] | .... | Saka 1169 (<i>Brakma- rdu-chandra-imdu</i>), Āshāḍha. | Sanskrit (verse), Telugu. | Fragmentary. Mentions the names of Rudriya-bhūpa, Sūraya-bhūpa, Beta and Sūramānīś whose relationship with the former three however is not clear. |
| 128 | Urusu. —Huge rock called Urusu-gutta, about a mile towards the west of the village. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Gives a graphic account of the love, separation and marriage of a Siddha couple in 62 verses in the <i>Sārdūlavikrīḍita</i> metre. States that it is the work of poet Narasimha. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 129 | Rock in the valley behind the shrine of Ranganāyakulu. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | States that this is the work on <i>Yāgaśāstra</i> by Narasimha-maharshi, the daughter's son of <i>Rājaguru</i> Viśvēśvara. Do. See No. 128 above. |
| 130 | Waradannapēṭa. —Pillar from the old fort wall, now kept in the Panchayat Board Office. | Kākatīya | Gaṇapati | .... | Sanskrit and Telugu | Damaged. Contains several verses in praise of the king and refers to Trilingadēśa. |
| 131 | Zafargadh. —Huge rock near a pond close to the temple of Narasimhaevāmin on the hill. | Rāshtrakūṭa | .... | .... | Kannaḍa (archaic) | Begins with the eulogy of a Rāshtrakūṭa king whose name is not clear and mentions certain Saṃkaragandha. Seems to refer to the establishment of a village and also the consecration of a deity. In characters of about the 9th century. |
| BENGAL, WEST | | | | | | |
| CALCUTTA—24 PARGANAS | | | | | | |
| 132 | Alipore. —Sculptures in the possession of Shri H. P. Podder. Right side and above the head of a standing Buddha image. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Gauḍīya | Records the Buddhist formula, <i>Yē dharmā</i> etc. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 133 | Around the head of a seated Buddha image | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 134 | Frieze of a slab containing nine figures of Buddhist deities. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 135 | Another frieze | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records that the object was the gift of Maṇināga, son of Jayā who was the wife of <i>Śharira</i> Achalakūṭi. Also records the creation of an <i>akṣayaṇṭī</i> of <i>pu</i> (i.e. <i>ṣurāna</i>) 123, <i>ga</i> (i.e. <i>gaṇḍaka</i>) 1 for the burning of incense. Do. |

| Sl. No | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|------|------|-----------------------|--|
| BENGAL, WEST—concl. | | | | | | |
| CALCUTTA—24 PARGANAS—concl. | | | | | | |
| Alipore—concl. | | | | | | |
| 136 | Another frieze of a slab containing nine figures of Buddhist deities. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Gaudīya | Records the gift of the image in question by <i>sthavira</i> Dharmamitra belonging to <i>Vaṅga-vishaya</i> and the <i>Mālaśurvāstivāda-parishad</i> . In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 137 | Stela around the head of a seated Buddha image. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. Do. |
| 138 | Stela around the head of a Buddha image, seated in the European fashion. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Do. |
| 139 | Stela around the head and pedestal of a standing four-armed Buddhist goddess. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. and states that the image was the gift of <i>Vasudhārākā</i> , daughter of <i>Karaṇika-vipra</i> Bhadanta. Do. See No. 147 below. |
| 140 | Stela around the head of a Buddhist goddess in the <i>sukhāsana</i> pose. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. Do. |
| 141 | Pedestal of a Buddha image . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Fragment. Mentions a <i>pādamūlika</i> whose name cannot be read. Do. |
| 142 | Stela of a Buddhist goddess . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. In characters of about the 10th-11th century. |
| 143 | Stela of a dancing Buddhist goddess . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Do. |
| 144 | Lower right side and pedestal of a Buddhist goddess with four arms. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Gives the Buddhist formula and states that the image was the gift of <i>Varshika</i> , a <i>Bhaṭṭaputra</i> . Do. |
| 145 | Stela of a Buddhist deity . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. Do. |
| 146 | Above the head of a seated Buddhist image. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| 147 | Left and right sides and the pedestal of a seated Buddha image. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> etc. and the gift of the image, by <i>Sillukā</i> , wife of <i>Karaṇika-vipra</i> Bhadanta. See No. 139 above. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| BIHAR | | | | | | |
| GAYA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 148 | Naudiha.—Kālīsthān in the village . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Gaudīya | Contains the two tantric formulae, one of which reads: <i>Om mlūm Maṇibhadrāya namaḥ</i> . Do. |

PATNA DISTRICT

- 149 **Pāṭṇā.**—Around the head of a Buddha image in the possession of Shri S. V. Solonji.
- 150 Pedestal of a Buddha image in the possession of the same.
- 151 Wooden seal in the possession of the same.
- 152 Impressions from Superintendent for Archaeology, Mid-Eastern Circle. Find-spot: Slab of a well at **Nagarpārā**, Bihpur Police Station, Bhagalpur Dt.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT

SASARAM

- 153 **Tārāchundi.**—Back wall of an open cavern to the proper left of the representation of the goddess Tārāchundi on a rock.

Mahānāyaka Pratāpabhavala

Vikrama 1225,
Jyēsthā ba. 3.
Wednesday=1169
A.D., April 16.

Sanskrit, Gaudīya

Records the declaration by the king described as the lord of Japila that the Brāhmanas of Svānahala had secured a forged copper-plate grant in respect of the villages of Kalahandi and Vadayilā by bribing Dēvā, a servant of king Vijaya-chandra, the lord of Kanyakubja and that *bhāga* and *bhāga* should be collected from the two villages. Published in *J.A.O.S.*, Vol. VI, p. 548 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 23 ff.

BOMBAY

AURANGABAD DISTRICT

AURANGABAD TALUK

- 154 **Aurangābād.** Pedestal of an image kept in the Museum. Find-spot **Daulatābād.**
- 155 **Daulatābād.** Slab fixed into the niche of the well of Gammam Khar.
- 156 **Ellōrā.** Below the panel of images on the left pillar (Cave No. 33) in the *Jagannātha-sabha*.
- 157 Left dwarf wall of Cave No. 21 (Rāmēśvar)
- 158 Pillar (Cave No. 33) in the *Jagannātha-sabha*, below the image of Pārśvanātha Tīrthakara.
- 159 Below the panel of images (Jaina) on the right pillar in Cave No. 33.

Saka 1126, Ānanda,
Vaiśākha śu.

[Saka] 1613, Khara,
Āshāḍha śu.

Sanskrit Nāgarī

Do.

Kannada

Do.

Sanskrit, Kannada

Do.

Damaged. Records the obeisance of Hūṣ, wife of Śrīpati who was the son of Dēugi and Aurō.

Portion to the proper left is broken off. Records the construction of the well by a person (name lost) belonging to *Śāṅgilya-gōtra*. Mentions a certain Bōpadēva.

Damaged. Mentions Nāganandin. Cf. No. 159 below. In characters of about the 9th-10th century.

Damaged. Reads: A—*Śrī-Dēvedōsa*. P—(1) *Śrī-Gām[ga]* (2) *[dē]ran*. Do.

Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of two images of Padmāvatī by Bābrahmachārī. Do.

Mentions the Jaina teachers Nāganandi-gorava and [Dh]anandi Siddhānta-bhattāraka. Also mentions the names Śilabe, Āluḥka and Āchale. Do. See No. 156 above.

| Sl. No | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------|--|---------------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | BOMBAY—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | AURANGABAD DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | BHOKARDAN TALUK | | | | | |
| 160 | Ajapā. —Pedestal of a Buddha image in Cave No. 4. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Southern | Records the installation of the image of Buddha in the <i>vihāra</i> by Māthura, son of Abhayānandin, of the Kārvvatīya <i>gōtra</i> for the merit of his parents and others. In characters of about the 6th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 259 ff. and Plate. |
| | PAITHAN TALUK | | | | | |
| 161 | Paithān. —Slab built into the western wall of the Nāg-ghāt. | Marāṭhā of Satārā | Sāhu | Saka 1656, Māgha śu. Hari-divasa. | Marāṭhī, Nāgarī | Records the construction of the <i>ghāṭ</i> at Nāgatirtha by Ānandarāya, son of Raghupati. |
| 162 | Step near the same wall | Do. | Do. | .... | Do. | Refers to the construction of the steps at Nāgēśvara-tirtha by the son of Raghupati. Cf. No. 161 above. |
| 163 | Well near the outer gate of Nāgghāt | .... | .... | Vaiśākha, tṛtīya-divasa. | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Narahari and Gōvindarāya. In late characters. |
| 164 | Step of the <i>ghāṭ</i> of the Gōdāvarī river | Marāṭhā of Satārā | Sāhu | .... | Do. | Damaged. Seems to mention the son of Raghunātha and the construction of steps (<i>śōpāna-paṅkti</i>). Do. Cf. Nos. 161-62 above. |
| 165 | Janglā. —Wall, left of entrance into the Ghatōtkacha Cave. | Vākāṭaka Vatsagulma | of Dēvasēna | .... | Sanskrit, Southern | Gives the pedigree of Hastibhōja, minister of Dēvasēna. In characters of about the 5th century A.D. Published in <i>ASWI</i> , Vol. IV, p. 138 ff. and Pl. LX; <i>ASWI</i> , Vol. V, <i>Inss. from the Cave Temples of Western India</i> , p. 88, No. 12. |
| 166 | A pillar of the cave | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamā-trikā. | Gives the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā</i> ° etc. In characters of the 9th century. |
| | BOMBAY DISTRICT | | | | | |
| 167 | Bombay. —Bronze image in the possession of Shri Bhabha of Messrs Tata & Sons Ltd. Through Shri S. N. Chakravarti. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil | Mentions Draupad[i]-ammaṇ probably as the name of the deity. In late characters. |
| 168 | Slab kept in the store-room in the Prince of Wales Museum. | .... | .... | .... | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Damaged and incomplete. Purport not clear. Seems to record a gift to a mosque (<i>mijigiti</i>). In late characters. |
| 169 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Purport not clear. Do. |
| 170 | Third slab in the same place. Findspot : Koprad (Sopārā). | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Rāmachandra | Saka 12[10], Hēmalāmbi, Phālguna ba. 1, Friday=A.D. 1298, February 28. | Marāṭhī, Nāgarī | Mentions the king's feudatory <i>Sakalasainyādhipati</i> , <i>Sorvād-hikāri</i> , <i>Mahāmandalēśvara</i> Kanharadēva and seems to record a gift to a mosque (<i>mijigiti</i>). See <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 50 ff. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 171 | Slab kept in the Trombay house inside the Stanvac refinery. | Silāhara | Haripāladēva | Saka 1075, Śrīmukha, Āshāḍha śu. 15, Sunday, lunar eclipse=1153 A.D., July 7. (The week day was Tuesday). | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Seems to record some gift by the king to the Brāhmanas of the village Māhavalā in the <i>Shaṭ-shaṣṭi-vishaya</i> . |
| NAGPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 172 | Nāgpur.—Central Museum. Base of a memorial sculpture. Findspot: Borharda , Burhanpur Tahsil, Nimar District. | Rāthōḍ | .... | (1) Vikrama 1687, Saka 1552, Prathama Āshāḍha ba. [3], Thursday=1639 A.D., June 17. (2) V. S. 1706, Śrāvāṇa śu. 15. | Local dialect, Nāgarī. | Records the death of Mahārāja Karasasēna on the earlier date and the construction of a <i>chhatrī</i> by Mōharasingha on the later. |
| 173 | Do. Stone slab, Museum No. 1. Findspot: Deoḍek , Chanda District. | Vākāṭaka | Rudrasēna [I] | .... | Sanskrit, Late Southern Brāhmī. | Damaged and fragmentary. In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in <i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Eighth All-India Oriental Conference</i> , 1935, pp. 613 ff. and Plate facing p. 622. |
| 174 | Another slab. Museum No. 3. Findspot: Pauni , Nagpur District. | .... | .... | .... | Prakrit, Southern Brāhmī. | Damaged. Mentions Bhagadatta. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, pp. 11 ff. |
| NANDED DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| BHOJAR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 175 | Bhōkar .—Slab set up in the compound of the Mahādēva temple on the hill. | .... | .... | [Vikrama 1101 ?] | Local dialect (?), Nāgarī. | The first line seems to commence with the words, <i>surasa-kōmala</i> etc. Purport not clear. |
| 176 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Seems to record a pilgrim's name. In late characters. |
| 177 | One of the steps leading to the temple | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| DEOLUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 178 | Dēvapur .—Sculptured pillar in the compound of the Śiva temple. | .... | .... | .... | Kannāḍa | Records a tax-free grant of land for the offerings to god Kēśa-vadēva installed by Vennamayya-nāyaka (see No. 179 below). In characters of the 12th century. |
| 179 | Erli (Khurd) .—First face of a pillar lying near a <i>bordī</i> in the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Sarvajña-Chakravarti ruling from Kalyāṇa. | Bhūlōkamalla, Year 9, Āshāḍha Amāvāsyā, Monday, solar eclipse=1134 A.D., July 23. | Do. | Records a grant of land and levies on certain articles for the worship of god Kēśavadēva installed by Vennamayya-nāyaka, son of Gōvindarasa, for the maintenance of the priest and for the repairs and white-washing of the temple, by Sōvarasa, the brother of Vennamayya-nāyaka. The grant was made with the consent of the <i>Mahājanas</i> and others of the <i>agrahāra</i> of Erige. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|
| | BOMBAY—<i>contd.</i> NANDED DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> DEGLUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Ērgi (Khurd)—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 180 | Another face of the same pillar | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | <i>Sarvajña-Chakratarti</i> Bhūlōkamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa. | Year 13, Kālayukta, Bhādrapada ba. Ēkādaśī. Thursday = 1138 A.D., September 1. | Kannāḍa | Records a grant of land and a house site by <i>Mahāmandalēśvara</i> Ereyamarasa for the god Kēśavadeva, installed by Venṇamayya-nāyaka in the Nakharēśvara temple at <i>agra-hāra</i> Ērgi, for the worship of the god, for maintaining the priest and for the repairs and whitewashing of the temple. Ereyamarasa is described as <i>Anarāṭipuravarā-dhīśvara</i> . Also records a grant of money from out of the amounts accrued from various levies by the <i>Suṅkavergaḍe</i> (name not given) and supply of flowers on specified occasions by the flower-vendors. |
| 181 | In continuation of the above | Do. | Do. | Year 12, Śrāvaṇa śu. 1 kādāśī. | Do. | Damaged. Records a grant of land apparently to the same deity, by the <i>mahājana</i> s of Ērgi for supply of flowers by the flower-vendors (<i>māla-gāra</i>) on the <i>ēkādaśī</i> days. |
| 182 | Hottal. —Two sides of a pillar lying in the compound of a dilapidated Śiva temple. | Do. | [Sōmēśvara I or II] | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the construction of a temple of Śiva called Siddhēśvara at Kalyāṇa, the city of king Sōmēśvara by Siddhugi, a subordinate of the rulers of the <i>Vahni-kula</i> , who were themselves apparently feudatories of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. Also records gift of money at the rate of a <i>dramma</i> and a <i>nishka</i> per village from a thousand villages by king Sōmēśvara in the presence of the preceptor (<i>guru</i>) Chandra-rāśi to god Siddhēśvara. In characters of about the 12th century. See No. 184 below. Published in <i>EP. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 159 ff. |
| 183 | Sculptured pillar lying near No. 182 above | Do. | .... | Chālukya-Vikrama 26, Viśa (Vṛisha), Kārttika śu. 8, Thursday, Uttarāyana = samkrānti = 1101 A.D., October 31. | Kannāḍa | Fragmentary. Records a grant of land to the god Trai(Tri)-puruṣa, of the school (<i>śāla</i>) at <i>agrahāra</i> Ērgi by <i>Mandali</i> Ereyamarasa and Rebba[adēvi]. The portion specifying the relation between the donors is broken off. Cf. No. 180 above. |
| 184 | Karāḍkhel. —Two faces of a pillar in the compound of the Mahādēva temple. | Do. | Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI), ruling from Kalyāṇa. | .... | Do. | Damaged. Gives the genealogy of the Chālukya kings upto Tribhuvanamalla and describes the chiefs of the Vahni family, of whom Karkka is stated to have built the temple of Sōmēśvara at Karadikal. Mention is made of Chandra-śekharamuni and Jñānēśayōgiśvara, the latter of whom seems to have constructed a temple and established some <i>satras</i> . In characters of about the 12th century. See No. 182. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|--|--|-----|---|
| 185 | Another face of the same pillar | Do. | Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III), ruling from Kalyāpa. | Year 5, Sādhārāpa, Pushya ba. 9, Thursday, Uttārāyana-samkrānti = 1130 A.D., December 25. | Do. | States that while <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Ereyamarasa was governing the divisions of the Two-thousands, <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> , <i>Anesāhanaverggaḍe</i> Hemmāḍiyarasa made a grant of the <i>Bannigedere</i> tax of Ālūru and other villages in the division of Avaravāḍi-700 and Nāyigāve in Sakkarage-90 for the merit of his parents, Būcharasa and Māliya-barasi. The donation was made to the god Sōmanātha and was entrusted to Jñānēśvara-panḍita, the <i>ācārya</i> of the <i>mahāghaṭikāsthāna</i> of [the temple of] Sōmēśvara at Karaḍikal. |
| 186 | Same face | Do. | Do. | Year 7, Paridhāvi, Śrāvāpa Amāvāsyā, Wednesday, solar eclipse, = 1133 A.D., August 2. (The cyclic year was Pramādi.) | Do. | Records the grant of the income from the village of Nāyigāve in Sakkarage-90, for worship of the god Svayambhu-Sōmanātha and for effecting repairs to the temple. The donor seems to be <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> and <i>Samastatantrādhishṭhāyaka</i> [Śrīdhara]yya who is stated to have held the <i>sāmāntike</i> of Avaravāḍi-700. Mentions Rudra-daṇḍādhipa, a Jevoted officer under Vikramāditya VI, probably as the father of the donor. The record refers to the northern expedition of the king. |
| 187 | Fourth face of the same pillar | Do. | [Vikramāditya VI]. | Chālukya Vikrama 4, Siddhārthi, Pushya śu. 5, Thursday, Uttārāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Do. | Refers to the construction of the temples of gods Svayambhu-Sōmanāthadēva, Dōrēśvaradēva, Kalichōrēśvaradēva and Prasannabhairavadēva at Karaḍkal by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Karkkarasa. Records an endowment of land for worship and offerings to the gods, repairs to the temples, feeding of ascetics and Brāhmanas and for education. |
| 188 | In continuation of the above | Do. | [Do.] | [Chālukya Vikrama] 12, Prabhava, Māgha śu. 10, Thursday = 1088 A.D., January 6. | Do. | Records a grant of land and house-site by Kalichōrarasa at the time of erecting the <i>kaluśa</i> (on the temple of Sōmanātha). |
| 189 | Do | Do. | [Bhūlōkamalla] | Year 5, Sādhārāpa, Āśvayuja Amāvāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse = 1130 A.D., October 4. (The weekday was Saturday.) | Do. | Records a grant of land to the god Svayambhu-Sōmanātha in the presence of Jñānēśvara-panḍita by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Ereyamarasa. |
| 190 | Do | Do. | [Vikramāditya VI] | Chālukya-Vikrama 217, Chitrabhānu, Pushya ba. 5, Monday, Uttārāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Do. | Records the grant of the village Nēyiloge for the worship of Svayambhu-Sōmanātha, and for feeding and education. The name of the donor who was a <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> is lost. The grant was entrusted to Chandraśekhara-panḍita. |
| 191 | Do | Do. | [Do.] | Chālukya-Vikrama 37, Nandana, Phūlguṇa Amāvāsyā, Monday, solar eclipse = 1113 A.D., March 19. (The weekday was Wednesday.) | Do. | States that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Madanakarnarasa granted the <i>sāmāntike</i> of the village Ālūr in favour of Chandraśekhara-panḍita for the purpose of the worship of god Svayambhu-Sōmanātha and for feeding and education. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | BOMBAY—<i>contd.</i> NANDED DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> DZOLUR TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Karadkhel—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 192 | At the bottom of the same face | Chilukya of Kalyāna | [Jagadkhamalla] | Year [10], Vibhava, Vaiśākha Amāvāsya, Tuesday, solar eclipse = 1148 A. D., April 20. (The month was Chaitra.) | Kannada | Fragmentary. Mentions a <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> , <i>Manevergaḍe</i> and <i>Tantrapāladadhishkaya</i> (name lost). The details of the grant are lost. |
| 193 | Taḍkhel. —Sculptured slab in the compound of the Mallēśvara temple. | Do. | Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I) | Saka 969, Sarvajit, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Wednesday = 1047 A.D., April 1. | Do. | Gives the genealogy of the Chālukya family upto Trailōkyamalla and introduces a subordinate chief, <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Nagavarma of the Vāji family, whose genealogy also is given. Nāgavarma is credited with the victory over Malla, the lord of the Vindhya and the Sēvuna chief. States that the king, at the time of his performing the <i>Shōḍaśa-mahādāna</i> celebrated the marriage of Nāgavarma and gave him the village of Taḍakal in Sakkarage-90. |
| 194 | Sculptured pillar lying in the same compound. | Do. | Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II) | Saka 993, Sādhārana, Pushya ba. 5, Friday, Uttarāyana Śarīkrānti = 1070 A. D., December 24. The year was current. | Do. | Records a grant of land made to the Nigaṇṇika-Jinālaya constructed by <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Kālimayya of the Vāji family at Taḍakal. The grant was made with the consent of the <i>prabhu</i> of Nāyigāve and Taḍakal. Also records a grant of a flower-garden and an oil-mill apparently to the same <i>Jinālaya</i> by <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Nāgavarma, the <i>prabhu</i> of Taḍakal and the <i>mahājanas</i> of the place. A grant of money is also recorded at the end of the inscription. |
| | KANDHAR TALUK | | | | | |
| 195 | Bahādurpur. —Three sides of a pillar lying near a tank. | Rāshtrakūṭa | [Kṛishṇa III]. | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā. | Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions the names of the rulers Dantidurga, Kṛishṇa I etc. of the Rāshtrakūṭa or Tunga lineage and the grant of certain endowments in <i>drammas</i> for worship and offerings to the deities Kālapriya, Kṛishṇēśvara, Vankēśvara, Gojjiga-Sōmanātha, etc. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 105 ff. |
| 196 | Kandhār. —Pedestal of the Buddha image in the <i>Dharmasālā</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yēdharmā</i> °, etc. Do. |

| NANDIED TALUK | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| 197 | Ardhāpur.—Slab lying in Shri Ramāchandra Rao's house. | Raṭṭa . . . . | .... | .... |  | Sanskrit, Nāgarī . | | Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions Vallāja of the <i>Raṭṭa</i> family. In characters of about the 13th century. Published along with No. 195. | |
| 198 | Pillar near the road, half a mile from the Traveller's Bungalow. | Nizāmshāhī . . . | .... | .... |  | Hindustānī, Nāgarī . | | Purport not clear. Seems to record the construction of the road during the rule of the Nizāmshāhī dynasty of Hyderabad. In late characters. | |
| 199 | Lāhān.—Pedestal of a broken image lying in the Mahādēva temple. | .... | .... | .... |  | Local dialect, Nāgarī | | Damaged. Seems to read <i>Hirjī guruji</i> . In late characters. | |
| PARBHANI DISTRICT | | | | | | | | | |
| BASMATH TALUK | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | Bāsmathnagar.—Pillar in front of the Tahsil Office. | .... | .... | .... |  | Marāṭhī, Nāgarī . | | Damaged. | |
| 201 | Pillar near the choultry . . . . | .... | .... | .... |  | Do. | | Do. | |
| HINGOLI TALUK | | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | Auṇḍhā.—Stone slab in front of the Kanakēśvarī temple. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1. [12] . . | Local dialect, Nāgarī. | | | Mentions Rāmarāyadēva. In late characters. | |
| 203 | Pedestal of an image of a Jain goddess lying in the Paṇḍya-Pāṇḍava temple. | .... | .... | Śaka Subhākṛit, 1705, Phāl-guṇa śu. [5]. | Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī. | | | Damaged. Probably refers to the date of the installation of the image. | |
| 204 | Pedestal of an image of a Jaina god in the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | | | Purport not clear. In late characters. | |
| PARBHANI TALUK | | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | Dāmpuri.—Stone image in the Māruti temple. | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | | | Do. | |
| 206 | Parbhānī.—Lintel above the eastern gateway of Roṣhen Khan's tomb. | .... | .... | Śaka 1728 | Local dialect, Nāgarī | | | Mentions Rab Subhān Khān Bahādur. | |
| 207 | Piṅgli.—Ceiling of the Piṅgalēśvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | | | Purport not clear. In late characters. | |
| 208 | Left side of the door of the shrine to the left (inside the same temple). | .... | .... | .... | Do. | | | Pilgrim's record. Reads ; <i>Maṇavadhaja Jōgi</i> 700. | |
| 209 | A stray stone in the village . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | | | Purport not clear. Contains an illustration of the <i>gardabha</i> curse. Do. | |
| 210 | Ukhād.—Jaina images in the Nēminātha temple. No. 1. Marble figure of Supārīvanātha. | .... | .... | Vikrama Māgha, śu. 5. 1272, | Local dialect, Nāgarī | | | Records the installation of the image and mentions Śrī-Dharmachāha (Dharmachandra), the Mūlasaṅgha, Sūtī (Sarasvatī)-gachchha and Balātkāra-gaṇa. | |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|---------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | BOMBAY—contd. | | | | | |
| | PARBHANI DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | |
| | PARBHANI TALUK—contd. | | | | | |
| | Ukhlad—contd. | | | | | |
| 211 | No. 2. Marble <i>paṭa</i> with Jaina images | .... | Rājā Pratāpadamanadēva | Vikrama 1272, Māgha śu. 5. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Similar to the above. |
| 212 | No. 3. Another <i>paṭa</i> | ... | Rājā-Rāya Hamiradēva | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 213 | No. 4. Marble figure of seated Dharma-nātha. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1499, Vaiśākha, ..[5]. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Damaged. The inscription on the front side below the image reads : <i>Śrī-Dharmmanāthadēva</i> [h] \|\|, while that at the back side records the installation of the image and refers to Vidyānandin belonging to the Mūla-saṃgha. |
| 214 | No. 5. Marble figure of seated Śāntinātha | .... | .... | Vikrama 1526, Māgha śu. 2. | Do. | Records the installation of the image and mentions Sakalakīrtti, Bhuvanakīrttidēva and [Dharma]kīrtti, connected with the Mūla-saṃgha. Also mentions Haradāsa. |
| 215 | No. 6. A small four-sided votive stūpa-like brass structure with images of Jaina Tīrthaṅkara. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1527, Vaiśākha ba. 12, Thursday= 1471 A. D., May 16. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Amānta.) | Do. | Records the installation of a <i>Jina-bimba</i> by a lady named Tējaladē, wife of <i>śrēṣṭhīn</i> Tējā, of the Simhapura <i>vaṃśa</i> at the behest of <i>ācārya</i> Vidyānandidēva belonging to the <i>paṭa</i> of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dēvēndrakīrttidēva of the Mūla-saṃgha and Sarasvatī-gach:hha. |
| 216 | No. 7. Black stone seated figure of a Tīrthaṅkara. | .... | .... | Saka 154[1] (the year was current), Kālayukta, Māgha śu [6?], Monday= 1619 A. D., January 25. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Records the installation of the image at the behest of Viśāla-kīrtti. |
| 217-257 | Nos. 8-48. Various Jaina Tīrthaṅkara figures. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1548, Vaiśākha śu. 3. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Record with slight textual variations, the installation of the images by some persons. |
| 258 | No. 49. Black stone seated figure of a Tīrthaṅkara. | .... | .... | Vikrama 16[5]1 | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the installation of the image of Pāravanātha by Lakhamā[dē], wife of Lakhamā at the behest of Vādī[bhūṣaṇa]. |
| 259 | No. 50. Another similar figure | .... | .... | Vikrama 1669, Phālguna ba. [10], Thursday= 1613 A. D., February 4. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Pūrṇimānta.) | Do. | Damaged. Records the installation of the image by Jasaḥ-kīrtti of the Kāśṭhā-saṃgha. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------------------|---|
| 260 | No. 51. Marble figure of seated Pārśva-nātha. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Records the installation of the image and mentions Prāgvātaka-jñāti and Tapū-gachchha. In characters of about the 15th century. |
| 261 | No. 52. Black stone figure of seated Parśvanātha. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Damaged. |
| 262 | No. 53. Black stone figure of a seated Tirthankara. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Do. |
| 263 | No. 54. Marble figure of seated Pārśva-nātha. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by Gāmāji at the behest of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dēvēndrakīrti who belonged to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmabhūṣaṇa belonging to the Mūla-saṅgha. In characters of about the 16th century. |
| 264 | No. 55. Black stone figure of seated Tirthankara. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Mentions Mū°, i.e. Mūla-saṅgha and Vāḍibhū-shuṇa-pa(bha)ṭṭa. Do. |
| 265 | No. 56. Black stone figure of seated Tirthankara. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Badly damaged. |
| 266 | No. 57. Marble figure of seated Tirthankara | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Records the installation of the image by a person (name lost) at the behest of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> . . . kīrti, the disciple of Dēvēndrakīrti belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Dharmabhūṣaṇa of the Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 267 | No. 58. Marble figure of seated Nēminātha | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by a person at the behest of Ajitakīrti, disciple of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dēvēndrakīrti belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmabhūṣaṇa. Also refers to <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmachandra of the Mūla-saṅgha, Sarasvatī-gachchha and Balāt-kāra-gaṇa. |
| 268 | No. 59. Black stone seated figure of Nēminātha. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Records the installation of the image at the behest of Viśālakīrti. Mentions Sarasvatī-gachchha and Balāt-kāra-gaṇa. |
| 269 | No. 60. Black stone stela with the image of Pārśvanātha. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Records the installation of the image at the behest of Viśālakīrti. Refers to the Mūla-saṅgha, Sarasvatī-gachchha, Balāt-kāra-gaṇa and Kumdakumdhāchūry-ānvaya. |
| 270 | No. 61. Similar stela . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by Nāgārēshthin of Kōmkaṇa at the behest of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Viśālakīrti of the <i>āmnāya</i> of Kumudaprabha belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Dēvēndrakīrti of the <i>anvaya</i> of Kumdakumdhāchūrya and belonging to Balāt-kāra-gaṇa, Sarasvatī-gachchha and Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 271 | No. 62. Brass standing figure of a Tirthankara. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by Jivāi, wife of Māhātājī. |
| 272 | No. 63. Brass seated figure with a <i>chalachitra</i> behind. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Indifferently written. Records the installation of the image and mentions the Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 273 | No. 64. Marble figure of seated Nēminātha | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by Tuka-śrēshthin and another person at the behest of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Ajitakīrti belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Viśālakīrti of the <i>āmnāya</i> of Dharmabhūṣaṇa who himself belonged to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Dharmachandra of the Mūla-saṅgha. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | BOMBAY—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| | PARBHANI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| | PARBHANI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| | Ukhlad—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| 274 | No. 65. Brass standing figure of Pārva-nātha. | .... | .... | Saka 1589, Plavaṅga, Vaiśākha śu. 5. | Telugu . . . | Records that the image is (the gift) of the <i>śrāvaka</i> (name not clear) connected with the Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 275 | No. 66. Marble figure of seated Tirthaṅkara. | | | Saka 1622, Vikrama, Phālguna ba. 3. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī . | Records the installation of the image by a person (name not clear), probably connected with the Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 276 | No. 67. Black stone figure of seated Tirthaṅkara. | .... | .... | Saka 1680, Vikrama 1545, Rudhirōd-gārin, Jashtha (Jyēshtha) śu. 14. | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image by a person named Śaravana (?) along with his wife Sānakā and son (name not clear) at the behest of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Guṇabhadra of the Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 277 | No. 68. Marble figure of seated Pārva-nātha. | .... | .... | Saka 156[6*], Tārāṇa, Phālguna śu. 2. | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image, probably at the behest of Ajitakīrtti of the Mūla-saṅgha and Sarasvatī-gachchha. |
| 278 | No. 69. Black stone seated figure of a Tirthaṅkara. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Probably records the installation of the image and mentions the Mūla-saṅgha. In characters of the 16th century A. D. |
| 279 | No. 70. Big black stone figure of a seated Tirthaṅkara in the first floor room of the temple. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Badly damaged. |
| | SURAT DISTRICT | | | | | |
| 280 | Navsāri.—Hero-stone under an old gate of a Parsi Private street. (Impression from Dr. J. M. Unvala). | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Rāmachandra | Vikrama 1359, Plavaṅga, Jyēshtha ba. 6, Monday=1303 A. D., May 6. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī . | Damaged. Mentions the king's subordinate Karpadēva at Navasārikā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 50. ff. |
| | KERALA | | | | | |
| | KOZHICODE DISTRICT | | | | | |
| | ERNAD TALUK | | | | | |
| 281 | Ejuttukkalla.—Rock in the Cheru-pulā river. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Partly submerged under water. Seems to read <i>ma ē ti ṣa nī ra na</i> . In archaic southern characters. |
| 282 | Pulpatta.—Wall of the Śiva temple . | .... | .... | .... | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu . | Damaged. Seems to record the proceedings of an assembly consisting of representatives of the <i>Arunūruvar</i> and <i>Muṇ-ṇūruvar</i> . In characters of about the 11th century. |

| PALGHAT DISTRICT | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| PALGHAT TALUK | | | | | | |
| 283 | Polpully.—Slab lying in front of the ruined Śiva temple in the Ambalaparambu Amēam. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the gift of 50 <i>kaṇṇju</i> of gold for burning a perpetual lamp and for offering cooked rice to the god Kōlapallidēvar by Śēdan Kūrṇa. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | |
| BHILSA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 284 | Bhilsā.—Fragments of inscribed slabs in the District Archaeological Museum. Fragment No. 1. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā. | Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Ravidatta in line 4 from the bottom. In characters of about the 7th century. |
| 285 | Do. No. 2 | Paramāra of Malwa . | Jayasimha | Vikrama 1320, Vaiśākha śu. [3]. Thursday = 1263 A.D., April 12. | Sanskrit, Nāgari . | Records a gift made by Sānumati for the merit of Madanasīha at Bhāillasvāmpura. |
| 286 | Do. No. 3 . . . . . | .... | .... | Vikrama 1320], ..ba. 10, Thursday. Probably the month was Vai- śākha and the date = 1263 A.D., April 5. | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. Apparently mentions certain donations made by Naradēva. |
| 287 | Do. No. 4 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to some composition, the expression <i>muraṇa-bandha</i> occurring in lines 3 and 4. In characters of the 11-12th century. |
| 288 | Do. No. 5 (sculptured) . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Seems to read <i>Bāpadīśā</i> in the 1st line and <i>saltra</i> in the 2nd line. In characters of about the 9th century. |
| 289 | Do. No. 6 . . . . . | .... | .... | Vikrama 1524, | Do. | Fragmentary. |
| 290 | Do. No. 7 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 291 | Do. No. 8 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā. | Damaged and fragmentary. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 292 | Do. No. 9 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgari . | Damaged and fragmentary. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 293 | Do. No. 10 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā | Fragmentary. Seems to begin with an adoration to mother goddess. In characters of about the 9th century. |
| 294 | Do. Fragment No. 11 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgari . | Damaged. Seems to contain the names Śrīdhara and Mahā-lakṣmī. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| 295 | Do. (Sculptured), No. 12. Findspot : Shri Madho Singh's house. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1156 | Do. | Records the installation of the object by the Mahāyāna Buddhist Kumārasīha, son of Paṭṭa (<i>Paṭṭakila</i>) Lakhamapa. |
| 296 | Do. No. 13. Findspot : Thiruvani Tirtha Ashram. | .... | .... | .... | Late Brāhmī . . . | Fragmentary. In characters of about the 6th century. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|---|----------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|
| MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd. BHILSA DISTRICT—concl'd. Bhilsā—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| 297 | Fragments of inscribed slabs in the District Archaeological Museum. Fragment No. 14. Findspot: Thiruvani Tirtha Ashram. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī. | Fragmentary. Refers to Vaidīśapu[ra] and a hill (<i>giri</i>). In characters of about the 5th century A.D. |
| 298 | Do. No. 15. Findspot: Do. . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | A fragment of the above. |
| 299 | Do. No. 16. Findspot: Do. . . . | .... | .... | Vikrama 1845 | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Damaged. |
| SATNA DISTRICT NAGOD TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 300 | Barhut.—Rock on the top of the hill called Lālpahād. | Kalachuri of Tripuri | Narasimha | [Kalachuri] 909, Śrāvaṇa Śu. 5, Wednesday = 1158 A.D., July 2. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Refers to the construction of the channel by Ballāladēva, son of Kayavāditya. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 321 f. |
| MADRAS ARCOT (NORTH) DISTRICT TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 301 | Vāsudēvanpaṭṭu.—Rock near the lake in the village. | Vijayanagara | Veṅkaṭapatidēva-mahārāya | Saka 153[8], Naḷa, Ādi 2[2], Sunday, [Pūratṭādi] = 1616 A.D., July 21. | Tamil | Damaged. Records a grant of land to god Sēvaka (?) Nārāyana-Perumā of Vāsudēvanpaṭṭu for <i>paṭṭitaram</i> by Raghunātha-nāyaka for the merit of his overlord. Veṅkaṭapatidēva is stated to be the successor of Rāmachandra-mahārāya who was the successor of Achchutadēva-mahārāya. Mentions one Kumāra-rāya. |
| 302 | Slab set up in the village | Do. . . . | Sadāśiva | Saka 1465, Śōbhakṛit, Aippaśi 15. | Do. . . . | Records a gift of land by Timmunāyaka Timmayyaṇ for the merit of his <i>gōtra</i> to Paramānanda-Yōgīśvara, the <i>guru</i> 's <i>guru</i> of the former. |
| ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT CHIDAMBARAM TALUK | | | | | | |
| 303 | Chidambaram.—Natarāja temple. Second <i>prākāra</i> , north wall. | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman Vikramachōla | Year 7, Simha 25 | Do. . . . | Commences with the <i>prākāśi</i> , <i>Pāmalaḥ mīdaiṇḍu</i> . Registers the gift of land by purchase from Uḷachchāṇa Bhaṭṭaṇ Anantanārāyanakrishṇaṇ to the temple by Kōlari Ulaguṇyavandāṇ <i>alias</i> Vāṇādhiraṇ of Vāṇḍālāṇjēri for his own merit. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 304 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the order of the <i>Tiruvāṅkkaṇ mūlaparushai</i> exempting from taxes some land granted in addition to the original gift of land by Maṇrapāṅgīlaiyār Aḷagiya Tiruchchirram-balamuḍaiyār <i>alias</i> Gāṅgēyārāyar for a flower garden after his own name for the temple. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 305 | West wall | Chōja | Tribhuvanachakravarti Rājārāja | Year 18, 140th day | Do. | Partly built in. Records a gift of a portion of his land called <i>Irumarabun-tūya-perumāl-mangalam</i> by Tirumaṇjapaṇamaḷagiyaṇ as <i>tiruppāvāḍaiṇṇuṇṇam</i> to Aḷuḍaiya-nāyaṇār and his consort. Allots some land to the deity Tirumaṇjapaṇamaḷagiyaṇ set up by him in the Tirunāvukkaraśudēvaṇ <i>maṭha</i> . In characters of the 13th century. |
| 306 | Same wall | Pāṇḍya | Jatāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I | Year 7, 187th day | Sanskrit Grantha and Tamil | Commences with the <i>prastāti</i> , <i>Samasta-jagad-ādhāra</i> etc. Specifies in detail the shares of land given to the various institutions and communities of the newly created village, Sundarapāṇḍya chaturvēdimangalam by the king by clubbing together portions of the villages declared as <i>nattam</i> for the purpose. |
| 307 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravarti Virapāṇḍya | Year 4, Aippaśi [19]. | Tamil | Incomplete Refers to some settlement made by Tirumaṇjanam-aḷagiyaṇ, <i>mūlaparushaiyār</i> etc. of the temple. In characters of the 13th century. Cf. No. 305. |
| 308 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōpēriṇmai-kopḍāṇ | Year [1], 331st day | Do. | Records a royal order allotting rent-free land to the temples of Attāḷṭēvaram-uḍaiyār and Avaniṇmūḷuḍaiya-Vināyakapillaiyār, to 124 brāhmanas and the various communities and institutions in the village, Avaniṇmūḷudumuḍai-chaturvēdimangalam established by the king by purchase of the <i>nattam</i> land of Kaḷippattu-mūlai <i>alias</i> Daṇḍēvaranallūr from the <i>tāṇattār</i> of the Tiruppulṭēvaram-uḍaiyār temple. Do. |
| 309 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Records a similar order regarding the formation of another village called Bhuvanamuḷuḍaiya-chaturvēdimangalam out of lands in Kaḍalvāyachchēri <i>alias</i> Tillaināyakanallūr. Sāvitrī-maṭha is one of the institutions benefited by this formation. Do. |
| 310 | South wall | Chōja | Rājārāja III | Year 18+1, Sīrṇha, Sunday, Bharani=1232 A.D., August 8. | Do. | Records a gift of land, after purchase, by the generals Appaṇa and Goppaṇa for some provisions, details lost. At the beginning of the record the 53rd day of the year is mentioned. |
| 311 | Same wall | Pāṇḍya | Mājavarmaṇ Virapāṇḍya . . . . . | .... . . . . . | Do. | Engraved in continuation of the above. The date portion is built in. Records the order of Vikramapāṇḍya-Gāṅgēyārāyar providing some land for a <i>nandavanam</i> at Tillaināyakanallūr. |
| 312 | Do. | Chōja | Tribhuvanachakravarti Rājārāja | Year 2, day 172 | Do. | Records the <i>tirumandira-ōlai</i> of Rājēndraśiṅga-mūvēnda-vēḷāṇ granting land for the daily offering of 200 <i>śeṅgaṇur</i> flowers to the god and goddess at the time of worship in the morning and at noon. In characters of the 13th century. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Chidambaram.—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| 313 | Same wall | Do. | Parakēsarivarman [Kulōttunga III] | Year 8, day 8 | Tamil | Intercepted by pillars. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Puyal vāyitu calam peruga</i> , etc. Records the king's order at the instance of Vāparāja, exempting from taxes some land granted for raising a garden named after <i>Tirullonḍar-śir-uraittān</i> for supplying flowers daily to the temple, by Śēk-kilēn Araiyaṇ Edriliśōḷaṇ of Kuṇṇrattūr in Kuṇṇrattūr-nāḍu. |
| 314 | Do. | Do. | [Vikrama]chōḷa | Year 10 | Do. | Fragmentary. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmālai miḍaiṇ-du</i> etc., of the king. Records, that on the 115th and the 313th days of the year, the king visited Chidambaram and issued orders allotting paddy remitted as tax from various villages into the <i>poṇ-mēṇja-perumāl-baṇḍāram</i> of the temple for the daily food offerings to Āḷuḍaiyār. Cf. <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. V, No. 458. |
| 315 | East wall | Pāṇḍya | [Jaṭā]varman Sundarapāṇḍya | Year 17+1 | Do. | Built in at the beginning. Records a gift of land, by purchase, by Āḷagapperumāḷ <i>alias</i> Villavadaraiyaṇ of Kumārakuri-chchi <i>alias</i> Kōḍaṇḍarāmanallūr in Vaḍatalai-Śēmbu-nāḍu of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam, for providing a garden and some provisions, for the temple. The land was made tax-free by the <i>mūlaparushaiyār</i> of Perumbarrappuliyūr. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 316 | Do. | Do. | Māṇavarman Virapāṇḍya | Year 4, day 29 | Do. | Built in at the end. Records a gift of land, by purchase, by Sūryadēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Kāḷingarāyaṇ of Vaḍavallattirukkai Ilāṅguḍi <i>alias</i> Indirāvatāranallūr in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam for various provisions to the deity Virapāṇḍiśvaram-uḍaiyār set up by him at Chidambaram. In characters of the 14th century. |
| 317 | Do. | Chōḷa | Rājakēsarivarman Kulōttunga I | Year 45, 10th day, Monday, Aśvati=1115 A.D., February 1. The month was Kumbha. | Do. | Records an endowment of 80 <i>kāṣu</i> paid into the treasury by Kōṇ Rājādhiraṇ <i>alias</i> Rājendraśōḷa-Anantapaḷaṇ of Ilāṅgarikuḍi in Pērāvūr-nāḍu, out of which a sum of 10 <i>kāṣu</i> was paid towards purchase of land from the <i>nagarattār</i> of Pañchavanmāḍēvipuram for a flower garden named after the donor and for feeding the devotees at the Tillaiyāḷ-andaṇaṇ-maṭha and the balance of 70 <i>kāṣu</i> was invested to yield 30 <i>kāṣu</i> per annum at the rate of a quarter of a <i>dramma</i> per <i>kāṣu</i> per month for paying of the taxes. |

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|-----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 318 | Do. | Later Pallava . | Sakalabhuvaṇachakravartī peruñjīṅga. | Kōp- Year 8 | Do. | Records the order of Perumāppillai <i>alias</i> Sōlakōṇ, one of the <i>mudali</i> s making a gift of land by purchase for maintaining the flower garden named after himself for the health of the king. |
| 319 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 6 | Do. | Built in at the middle. Records a similar grant of land by purchase for digging and maintaining an <i>ōḍai</i> (channel) named after the god, for supplying the temple daily with <i>śengai</i> unir flowers. |
| 320 | Third <i>prākāra</i> , north wall | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Also records Sōlakōṇ's order allotting lands in Suttamallinallūr which was separated from Viranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>taṇiyūr</i> , for maintaining the garden named after himself for supplying flowers to the temple for the welfare of the king. |
| 321 | West wall | Chōja | [Kulōttunga III] | Year , day 1.[5] | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of land, by purchase, for raising and maintaining a flower garden for the temple, and for feeding the recluses (<i>tapasvins</i>). |
| 322 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin (III). | Rājaraja Year 24, day 350 . | Do. | Seems to record a gift of land by purchase, for raising and maintaining a flower garden for the temple by [Se]ṇṇināyakkap of Orutālaippuḷi, who was a <i>kudirai-chcheṭṭi</i> (cf. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1935-36, No. 15). In characters of the 13th century. |
| 323 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 24, day 18 | Do. | Records a gift of land by purchase by Tiruchchirram-balamuḍaiyān <i>alias</i> Kutti-bhatta, an Ārya of Vāsa-gōtra for raising and maintaining a flower garden for the temple. Refers to some transactions of two earlier dates, the details of which are lost. Do. |
| 324 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year [10], day | Do. | Records a land-gift for a <i>nandavana</i> for the temple by the king at the request of his woman-servant named Tiru[mā]-lai-śēraniṅṇāi. The purchase of land for maintaining the above gift on the first day of the month Vriśchika of the tenth year of the king's reign is also recorded. Same as <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1935-36, Nos. 13-14. Do. |
| 325 | Southern side of the western entrance into the second <i>prākāra</i> . | Pāṇḍya | Ulaganaittumkoṇḍaruliya pāṇḍya | Sundara- Year 7, day 240 | Do. | Records a gift of land in Ārrūr <i>alias</i> Rājanārāyaṇachaturvēdimangalam in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-valanāḍu as a <i>dēvadāna</i> for offerings to god during the <i>Sundarapāṇḍya-sandhi</i> , for <i>abhiśhēka</i> on the day of the king's natal star every month and for other services on specified occasions. Do. |
| 326 | <i>Nandi-maṇḍapa</i> , near the eastern <i>gōpura</i> | | | | Do. | States that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> was built by Jagadīśuraṇ Rājasūrya Toṇḍaimān. In late characters. |
| 327 | Sōmēśvara shrine: four fragments on the walls. | Pāṇḍya | Jaṭavarman Sundarapāṇḍya | Year 6, Śiṃha 26 | Do. | Give a long list of the lands granted to the temple, in the thirtyninth year of some king whose name is not mentioned. |
| 328 | Two more fragments in the same place | | | | Do. | Seem to mention some gift for building a temple in stone. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 329 | Pillar built into the south wall of the Śivagaṅgā tank in the same temple. | Marāṭhā of Satārā . | Chhatrapati Sāmbāji | Śaka 1607 (<i>Nēnā-chāpa</i>), Krōdhana, Srāvaṇa śu. 1. | Sanskrit and Tamil verse, Telugu, Nāgarī, Grantha and Tamil. | States that the tank was repaired by one Gōpāla-Dādāji of Vasishtha-gōtra, the private secretary of Hariśa whose overlord was Sāmbāji when [.]ṇḍōji Rājasimha, the son of [Tukkō]ji, was ruling over Chidambaram. See No. 344 below. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| MADRAS—contd. | | | | | | |
| ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | | |
| CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—contd. | | | | | | |
| Chidambaram—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| 330 | Loose slabs in the flower garden of the Anantīśvara temple in the same town. | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman | Year 3 | Tamil | Fragmentary. Records a gift of sixty <i>kaṇāṇḍu</i> of gold to feed Brāhmaṇas in the temple of Anantīśvara. In characters of the 10th century. |
| 331 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Lost | Do. | Do. Records a gift of gold. Do. |
| 332 | Do. | Do. | Kulōttuṅga (III) | Year , month , 10th day. | Do. | Do. Records a gift for some perpetual lamps. |
| 333 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 16, Makara, day | Do. | Do. Records a gift for some perpetual lamps. The <i>Paṇḍalidēvaṇ-tirumatha</i> is referred to. |
| 334 | Do. | Do. | Rājendra III | Year 6, Kaṇṇi 15 | Do. | Do. Records a gift of land (details lost). In characters of the 13th century. |
| 335 | Do. | Later Pallava | [Kōpperuṇ]jiṅga | Year lost | Do. | Do. Seems to record a gift of jewels. |
| 336 | Do. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Records a grant of land as <i>pūjāsēsha</i> . In characters of the 13th century. |
| 337 | Do. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Gives the names of some signatories such as Tiruchchirrambalamudaiyāṇ of Tirukkalippālai and two persons of Kauśika-gōtra belonging to Veḷḷarai. Do. |
| 338 | Do. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Mentions Kaliyugarūyappillai. In late characters. |
| 339 | Stone in front of the Gaṇēśa temple at Chidambaram. | .... | .... | Saka 1500, Bahudhānya, Simha. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land purchased as <i>sēnaittalaiyar-nilai</i> from the <i>tānattār</i> of the Natarāja temple probably for a <i>maṭha</i> . |
| 340 | Do. | .... | .... | Saka 1611, Sukla, Māsi [6], Uttirattādi, bhava-karaṇa=1690 A. D., February 2. | Do. | Much damaged. Records an order of Reguvōji-pandita allotting some taxes to god Bhulōkanātha for the merit of Mahārāja-sūyabū at the request of Nāṭṭu Kaliyugarūyabrahmārāyappillai. Same as <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1944-45, No. 28. |
| 341 | Kāṭṭumappārguḍi.—Tier, right of entrance of the second <i>gōpura</i> of the Viranārāyaṇa Perumāḷ temple. | Vijayanagara | Kṛṣṇadēvarāya | Saka 1442, Āṅirasa, Aippaśi, 20th day. | Do. | Records a gift of land by Appā-pillai for food-offerings during the <i>śirukalai-sandhi</i> (early morning <i>pūjā</i>) of the god Sri-Dvārāpati-Alagiya-maṇṇār of Viranārāyaṇanallūr. |

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| 342 | Left of entrance in the same <i>gōpura</i> | | | Saka 1605, Rudhirōdgārin, Chaitra, śu. 1. | Nāgarī | Incomplete. Mentions Maḥāhārī Baḷāla of Sāma-vēda and Śāṇḍilya-gōtra. |
| 343 | Kōḍalaiyāttūr.—Nartana Vallabhēśvara temple, <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine, south wall. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil | In two fragments. One of the fragments mentions the sixth year and refers to a gift of some rent-free land for daily food offerings to some deity. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 344 | Mammaṅgalam.—Stone in a field | Marāṭhā of Satārā | Chhatrapati Sambāji | Saka 1605, Rudhirōdgārin, Āḍi 6. | De. | Records the order of the <i>Subēdār</i> Gōpāla-panḍitar Aiyāṅ declaring a tax-free gift of 800 <i>kuḷi</i> of land by Rāyaśrī Tukkoji-rūjā Aiyāṅ to Viśvanāthasvāmin, the god, as <i>ubayam</i> , at Pāḷayāṅkōṭṭai. Cf. No. 329 above. |
| 345 | Puḷaiyūr.—Śiva temple, central shrine, south wall. | Chōḷa | Rājakēsarivarman [Kulōttuṅga I] | Year 45,, Hasta. | Do. | Much damaged. Contains portion of the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Puḷaiyūr-puṇari</i> , etc., of the king. Seems to record some gift, details lost, by an assembly of merchants to the god. |
| 346 | Base around the same shrine | Do. | [Rājārāja II] | Lost | Do. | Do. Contains only a major portion of the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Pūmaruṇiyapṇiḷ-ēḷum</i> , etc., of the king. |
| 347 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Records a gift of land as <i>kuḷi-niṅgā-dēvadāna</i> to god [Tiru]vaḷaiḱuḷam-uḱaiya-nāyaṅār. Refers to an earlier gift by Sundarapāṇḍyadēva to Divākaranāyaṅār, <i>alias</i> Saivasēnāpatigaḷ, an Āḱaiśaiva of Vatsa-gōtra, and to a purchase of land by Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 348 | Tiers of the same shrine | Vijayanagara | Lost | Saka Dunmati, Āḍi 12 | Do. | Damaged. Records a gift of land for worship of the god and for repairing the temple. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 349 | Door-post to the right of entrance into the <i>gōpura</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Single verse in praise of the god at Vaḷakuḷam. In characters of the 16th century. |
| 350 | Pillar in the District Board Elementary School. | Chōḷa | Parakēsarivarman Rājēndra I | Year 13 | Do. | Much worn out. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Tirumanni-raḷara</i> etc. Seems to record a gift for some festivals (like Paṅguṇi-uttiram etc.) of the god. |
| 351 | Śiṅgārattōppu (hamlet of Chidambaram).—Door posts of the temple of Marai Jñāna-sambandhar. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragments. All details lost. In characters of the 12th and the 13th centuries. |
| 352 | Śrīmushṇam.—Fragments built into the walls of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the Nityēśvara temple. | Chōḷa | [Virarājēndra] | Year 6, day 188 | Do. | Contains part of the <i>prasasti</i> beginning with <i>Vīramē tuḡaiya-garum</i> etc. Seems to record a gift of rent-free land to the god Varāhadēva of Tirumūṭṭam (i.e. Śrīmushṇam). |
| 353 | North wall | Do. | Kulōttuṅga . . . . . | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Details lost. Mentions Uyyanambi of Virarājikāmukachchēri-kkaḷattūr. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 354 | North and west walls . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. (verse) | Fragmentary. Records the construction of a high <i>gōpura</i> and a <i>prākāra</i> and the raising of a flower-garden. Refers to the <i>paḷiyēḷuchchi</i> (awakening ceremony) of the god Varāhasvāmin of Śrīmushṇam and his <i>tirukkannāmaḍai</i> (food offering). In characters of the 13th century. |
| 355 | West wall | Chōḷa | Parakēsarivarman Vikramachōḷa | Year 15 | Tamil | Do. Records a gift of two perpetual lamps to god Tirumūṭṭattu-Ālvār. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| | Srimushnam—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| 356 | East wall . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit and Tamil; Grantha and Tamil. | Fragmentary. Records an order in the name of god Varāha of Srimushnam, pertaining to some grant (details lost). In characters of the 13th century. |
| 357 | East and north walls | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman Vikramachōla | Year 12 | Tamil | Records a gift of 24 <i>kāṣu</i> for the purchase of land out of the income from which two perpetual lamps were to be burnt in the temple of the god (<i>ālvār</i>) at Srimushnam. Two more pieces also speak of provisions made for a similar purpose. A part of this record was copied earlier (No. 244 of 1916). |
| 358 | First <i>prākāra</i> , north wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Year 28 | Do. | Do. Details completely lost. In characters of the 11th century. |
| 359 | <i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, west wall. | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman Vikramachōla | Year | Do. | Built in and damaged. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmādu-pūnara</i> etc. Mentions the god at Srimushnam. Details are not clear. |
| 360 | <i>Maṇḍapa</i> in the first <i>prākāra</i> , west wall | Vijayanagara | Virupanna Uḍaiyār, son of Ariyana Uḍaiyār. | Saka 1311, Śukla, Tai 15. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register some gift, (details lost,) by the <i>Paḍinen-vishayaltār</i> and the <i>Nāṇādēśis</i> . |
| 361 | One of the step-stones on the east side of the tank called Nityapushkaraṇi in the same village. | .... | .... | Saka 1779, Kali 4949 (wrong for 4958), Piṅgala. | Do. | States that the dilapidated steps of the tank were repaired out of his own money by Gundappa-rāyar, the <i>yeṭṭu</i> (Head) <i>Śirastadār</i> of Tañjāvūr District and the son of Pokkala Vāsudēvappayyar of Jakkalavamka in the Hindupur taluk of the Ballāri (Bellary) District and that Uppu Venkatarāyar supervised the work. |
| 362 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Reads <i>Śrīmushna-saṁpradāya-chāru-enāna-ghaṭṭa</i> \| Śrī. In late characters. |
| 363 | Various steps of the same tank . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Tamil and Nāgarī | Mention the names of the sacred rivers Gaṅgā, Gōḍāvarī, Kāvērī etc. Do. |
| 364 | A <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same tank . . . . . | .... | .... | Sarvajit, Śrāvana śu. 2, Saturday. | Marāṭhī, Nāgarī | Damaged. Seems to record the erection of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> by one <i>Kōśadhikārī</i> Annāji. Do. |
| 365 | Bhūvarāhasvāmin temple. Stones paved in front of the entrance into the first <i>prākāra</i> and the <i>Purushasūta-maṇḍapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil and Nāgarī | Pilgrims' records containing the names of Purushōttama, Janārdana, Chandrasēkharar, Veṅgiyammaṇ, Daṇmarāyapa and Mahādāji Divākara Varakheḍakara Kulakarpi. Do. |

| CUDDLORE TALUK | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|---|---|---|
| 366 | Vēṅḡadampettai.—Floor of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Vēṅḡopālasvāmin temple. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil verse Contains a stanza in praise of Singan, a philanthropist. Do. Same as A.R. Ep., 1933-34, No. 140. |
| 367 | Same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Telugu Two labels recording the obeisance of Appayya, son of Gōpuram Gōlappa and Saṅgam Vallaya. Do. |
| 368 | Loose slab near the Rāma shrine in the same temple. | .... | .... | Kaliyuga Year 4955, Saka 1776 (both current), Pramādīcha, Chittirai 10; Year 1853 (i.e. A. D.), April 20. | Tamil States that on the day mentioned the work of building a <i>dharma-sālā</i> by Muttu-Vijaya Anandaraṅga-Tiruvēṅkata Pillai of Pudukai (i.e. Pondicherry) was completed. |
| 369 | Floor of <i>mandapa</i> in front of the Amman shrine. | .... | .... | .... | Do. Records the obeisance of Nallatambi of Taṇṇāśam. In late characters. |
| 370 | Wall, right of entrance into the front <i>mandapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī Reads <i>Śrī-Gōpāla-chūdāmanih</i> . Do. |
| VICUPPURAM TALUK | | | | | |
| 371 | Āṇḡṅūr.—Perumāl temple, central shrine north wall, base. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil Records the gift of a plate and bell by Chirrambalavan Paḍalaṇ, a <i>taṭṭāṇ</i> of Āṇḡṅūr. Do. |
| 372 | West wall, left of entrance | Chōla | Kulōttunga II | Year 3 | Do. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> : <i>Pū-mēru Tirumagaḷ</i> , etc. Stops with the date. |
| 373 | A Śiva temple in ruins, east wall, base tiers. | Do. | Kulōttunga I | Year 34 | Do. Fragmentary. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> : <i>Pugal māduvilanga</i> , etc. Seems to record a gift of 1 <i>kāṣu</i> for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp. |
| 374 | Inside the <i>antirūḷi</i> | Do. | Do. | Year 12 | Do. Do. Records a grant of tax-free land for two perpetual lamps to god Tiruvagattisvaram-uḍaiyār in Āṇḡṅūr in Panaiyūr-nāḍu by Tiruchchirrambalam-uḍaiyāṇ alias Iruṅḡōlaṇ. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 375 | West wall, tiers | Do. | Do. | Year 46 | Do. Do. Details lost. |
| 376 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 40 | Do. Fragmentary. Several unconnected fragments, one mentioning the year 4, another recording a gift of one <i>kāṣu</i> for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp, a third mentioning only the name of a donor Erikilāṇ Tiraṇ Alīśukāḍaṇ and so on. |
| VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK | | | | | |
| 377 | Rājēndrapattiṇam.—Right wall of the entrance of the <i>gōpura</i> in the Kumārā-vara temple. | Vijayanagara | Vi[jayarāya ?] | Saka 1346, Krōdhin, Āḍi | Do. Damaged. Records a gift of rent-free land by the king (?) for repairing the temple and the daily worship of the god Tirukkumārēśvara-muḍaiya-nāyaṇār of Erukkattam-Puliūr alias Rājēndrasōlapuram in Iruṅḡōlappāḍi-nāḍu in Mēikā-nāḍu in Virudarājabhayaṅkara-vaḷanāḍu. |
| 378 | Same wall | Do. | Śrī-Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya-mahārāya | Saka 1387, Pārthiva, Paṅguṇi. | Do. Records a grant of land named Madakalīru-mānikkam as a <i>dēvadāṇa</i> for food offerings to the god. |
| 379 | Left wall | Do. | Dēvarāya (II), son of Vijayarāya | Saka 1365, Rudhirōdgārin, Vṛīśchika śu. 10. | Do. Much damaged. Mentions Erukkampuliūr alias Rājēndrasōla[ppattiṇam]. All other details are lost. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| Rājēndrapaṭṭiṇam—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 380 | Two fragments built into the same wall | .... | .... | Saka 1388, Vyaya. Ādi. | Tamil . . . | Seem to record a gift of land. |
| 381 | Stone beam in the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine. | Pāṇḍya . . | Jaṭavarman Sundarapāṇḍya . . | Year 13+3, day 5 . | Do. . . . | Built in at the end. Seems to record an endowment of 20 <i>poṇ</i> to god Tiruvakkīśvaramuḍaiyār of Ārūr and 130 <i>poṇ</i> to god Kumarcēvara by one Nēnniāli-Uḍaiyān, for food offerings in the respective temples. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 382 | Another beam in the same place . . . | Do. . . . | Tribhuvanaśakravartin maikoṇḍān. | Kōṇēriṇ- Year 13+.... | Do. . . . | Fragmentary. Records a gift of land for conducting the <i>Koḍaṇḍarāman-sandhi</i> instituted in the name of the king by Guṇaikoṇḍār as well as the festival in the month of Āvaṇi on the day of the king's natal star Pushya. Do. |
| 383 | Above an image on a pillar in the front <i>mandapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | States that the image in question is a representation of Sittam-bala-jñāpi. In late characters. |
| CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| CHINGLEPUT TALUK | | | | | | |
| 384 | Mahābalipuram. —Dharmarājaraṭha. West face of the 2nd <i>tala</i> . Balustrade on the right side of the carved parapet issuing from the mouth of the <i>makara</i> . | Pallava . . . | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Pallava- Grantha. | Reads: <i>Mahāmalla[h]</i> . In characters of about the 7th century. |
| SAIDAPET TALUK | | | | | | |
| 385 | Aḍaiyār. —Kālāśhētra. Slab deposited in the Swaminatha Aiyar Library. Findspot: Neṭṭēri, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District. | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa . . . | Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of a hero in an attack against the Chōlas. The name of the hero appears to be Jaḍabandha. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 386 | Tiruvērkāḍu. —Vēdapurīśvara temple, central shrine, around the walls from north to south. | Chōla . . . | Rājēndra II . . . | Year 3, day 340 . | Tamil . . . | Commences with the <i>prastāvi</i> : <i>Iraṭṭapādi ēlarai</i> etc. Records that while <i>Adhikāriṇaḥ</i> Sōlamūvēndavēlār was examining the accounts of the temple from his camp in the <i>tirukkāvanam</i> at Tiruvorriyūr, he specified the details of various items of expenditure (<i>nivandam</i>) out of the produce from lands in Tiruchchirrambalanallūr and Mummukōḷanallūr. |

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|-----|--|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|---|
| 387 | Same walls | Do. | Rājakēśarivarman Virarājendra | Year 4, day 231 | Do. | Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Virame tūnaiyāgavum</i> etc. Records that, on representation to the officer who was examining the accounts of the temple of Mahādēva of Tiruvērkādu in Mummudisōlanallūr in Vērkādu-nādu, from his camp in the Gaṅgaikōṇḍasōlan <i>mandapam</i> at the Tirumayānam uḍaiyār temple in Kāñchipuram, the provision made formerly by <i>Adhikāriṅal</i> Sōlamūvēndavēḷār for conducting the seven-day festival ending on the day of Tiruvādirai in Āṇi having been found insufficient, he (the officer) assigned the income from various taxes including <i>Rājadhīrājan tiruṅguli</i> for the purpose and also for feeding the <i>Srimihēśvaras</i> attending the festival. | |
| 388 | Do. | Do. . . . . | .... | ..... | Do. | Records a gift of land in Neydalvāyil <i>alias</i> Rājarājānallūr in Vērkādu-nādu by purchase by Kēśavan Attiyūr Śōlan a <i>vellāla</i> resident of Uyyakkōṇḍān-sōlapuram in Māṅḍu-nādu for a perpetual lamp to the god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyār. The <i>Ūrār</i> of Neydalvāyil made the lands tax-free in lieu of a lump sum of money received from the donor. In characters of the 12th century. | |
| 389 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēśarivarman Kulōttuṅga I | Year 41 | Do. | Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Pugaḷnādu viṭṭaṅga</i> etc. Records a similar gift of land in Tiruvērkādu <i>alias</i> Mummudisōlanallūr as in No. 388 above by Tōduvan Kommaiyan, the <i>kīḷān</i> of Vāṇikamaṅḍalam in Pañchanodivāṇapuram separated from Uyyakkōṇḍān-sōlapuram in Māṅḍalu-nādu for a perpetual lamp to god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyār. The land was made tax-free by the <i>Ūrār</i> of Tiruvērkādu in lieu of a lump sum received from the donor. | |
| 390 | Do. | Do. . . . . | ..... | ..... | Do. | Records another gift of land in Tiruchchirrambalanallūr on the east bank of the river in Tiruvērkādu by the donor mentioned in No. 389 above, for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyār. The land was made tax-free by the <i>Ūrār</i> of Tiruvērkādu in Vērkādu-nādu. | |
| 391 | Do. | Do. | Kulōttuṅga I | Year 40 | Do. | Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Pugaḷnādu viṭṭaṅga</i> , etc. Records a gift of cows for a perpetual lamp to god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyār by Kusumayan Perumāṅḍai, a <i>vellāḷi</i> resident of Tiruchchirrambalanallūr. | |
| 392 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 44 | Do. | Do. Records a gift of land by purchase from the <i>Ūrār</i> of Neydalvāyil <i>alias</i> Rājarājānallūr in Vērkādu-nādu as <i>madappuṭam</i> by Araiyan Gaṅgaikōṇḍān Sōlavichehādīrapallavaraiyan of Iraiyūr in Ārkāttu-kkūrram in Pāṇḍikulāśāni-vaṇnādu for Tiruvērkādu-udaiyā Mahādēva. The land was also made tax free by the <i>Ūrār</i> in lieu of 16 <i>kāṣu</i> received by them from the donor. | |
| 393 | Arakkamāṇḍapa, east wall, right of entrance. | Sambuvarāya | Sakalalōkachakravartin koṇḍān. | Venṇuman. | Year 16, Āḍi | Do. | Records the gift of land in Tiruvērkādu in Āḍuḍi-nādu in Pular-kōttam along with the income from all levies including <i>puṇakkalanai</i> , <i>sādam</i> etc., as <i>sarvamānya</i> for worship, offerings and other services to the god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyā Mahādēva. |
| 394 | Same wall | Chōḷa | [Kulōttu]ṅga I | Year 32 | Do. | Records a gift of 2½ <i>paṇḍiṇṇu</i> by Tiruchchirrambalam-udaiyān <i>alias</i> Muḍikōṇḍasōlapallavaraiyan of Kīrak..... in [U]ḷandūr nādu in Āmūr-kōttam for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to god Tiruvērkādu-udaiyār. In characters of about the 12th century. | |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | Tiruvērkāḍu—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 395 | Left of entrance | Telugu-chōḍa | Tammasiddha | Saka 1129 (<i>dhirayāgi</i>) | Sanskrit, Grantha | Gives the genealogy of the king. Records a gift of the income from all the levies (<i>āyam</i>) due to the king from Tiruvērkāḍu to the god Siva at Saktyaranya i.e., Tiruvērkāḍu. |
| 396 | South wall of the same <i>mandapa</i> | Chōḷa | Rājārāja | Year 3 | Tamil | Records a gift of 2 <i>paṇḍāgāṣu</i> for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp by Ākāṇḍai, son of Karuppuḷān Sattan in Ayalūr in Ikkāṭṭu-kkōttam and the former's mother's younger sister (<i>śrīya-tāy</i>) Naṅgai-yānrāḷ. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| | TIRUVALLUR TALUK | | | | | |
| 397 | Ararambākkam.—Slab set up near the village pond | Vijayanagara . . . . . | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Details lost. |
| 398 | Dēvandavākkam.—Īśvara temple, ceiling stone. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 399 | Meyyūr.—Stode lying in front of the Vināyaka temple near a ruined Īśvara temple. | Chōḷa | Rājakēśarivarman | Year 3 | Do. | Records an undertaking given by the <i>Ērār</i> of Mēyūr to burn a lamp before god Tiruvagattīśvaradēvar in Mēyūr in Ikkāṭṭu-kkōttam in lieu of 90 sheep received from Veṅganā-ttaraian ya Muttaraian <i>alias</i> Sembiyan Pēraraiyan who is stated to have built the <i>mandapa</i> , <i>prākāra</i> and <i>gōpura</i> of the temple. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 400 | Another stone in the same place | Do. | Vikramachōḷa . . . . . | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Records a gift of 90 sheep for a lamp. Details lost. |
| 401 | Fragments of stones in the same place | Do. | Kulōttuṅga . . . . . | .... | Do. | One of the fragments referring the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa records a gift of 12 sheep for a lamp. Another mentions the year 33. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 402 | Broken pillar in the same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Seems to record a gift of land. Do. |
| 403 | Slab lying near the village tank . . . . . | .... | .... | Visha (Vṛisha), Ādi 5. | Do. | Records the gift of a lamp by Kuttapalli Sittama-nāyakkar and the <i>Ēravar</i> of Meyyūr for the merit of Nārāyaṇappa-nāyakkar. In late characters. |
| 404 | Sculptured stone set up in the main street | | | | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record the death of a person represented as the son of Pēgaṇ, a shepherd. Do. |

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|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|-----|--|
| 405 | Odappai.—Ruined Ivara temple, ceiling stone. | | | | Do. | Do. | Purport not clear. |
| 406 | Vēmbādu.—Slab lying in the ruins of a Siva temple. | Chōla | Vikramachōla | Year 9 | Do. | Do. | Records a gift of 12 sheep for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to god <i>kālīśvaramudaiya-mādēvar</i> in [Ne]malai in Naḍuvinnmalai-pperumūr-nādu in Jayaṅḡḡaśōla-maṇḍalam. The sheep were left in the hands of a native of Tirumayilāppil in Puliyūr-kōttam in Kulōttuṅḡaśōla-vaḷanādu. |
| COIMBATORE DISTRICT | | | | | | | |
| COIMBATORE TALUK | | | | | | | |
| 407 | Ikkarai-Bōluvāmpaṭṭi.—Nāḡōṣvareśvāman temple, central shrine, north wall. | Hoyasa | Vira-Ballāla (III) | Āṇṇāsa, 16. | Aippaṣi, | Do. | Badly damaged in the middle. Records grant of the village Vāḍavayal <i>alias</i> Tirunāḡiśvāranallūr in Mūlai-nādu by the <i>sabhā</i> of Muttam <i>alias</i> Ravivarma-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Pērūr-nādu, and the <i>Ūrār</i> of Amarabhuyāṅkaranallūr to the god Tirunāḡiśvāramudaiya-nāyanār, for festivals, food offerings, perpetual lamps, etc., as the temple did not own any <i>dēvadāna</i> lands for the purpose in the previous reigns. In characters of the 14th century. |
| 408 | Gōmukha in the same wall | Ruler of Koṅgu | Virarājendra | Year 27 | | Do. | States that the <i>ārudaiyāl</i> and the <i>gōmukha</i> (<i>mugavai</i>) were set up by one Sivapattan of Vilumipatti for the god Tirunāḡiśvāramudaiyār of Muttam <i>alias</i> Amarabhuyāṅkaranallūr. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 409 | West wall of the same shrine | Pāṇḍya | Jatāvarman Sundarapāṇḍya | Year 23 | | Do. | Damaged slightly at the beginning. Seems to be an agreement between the <i>Sabhā</i> and some private persons regarding the festival, called <i>Sundarapāṇḍiyan-tirunāl</i> , ending on the day of Svāti in Vaikāṣi. Do. |
| 410 | South wall | Ruler of Koṅgu | Rājārāja | Year 3 | | Do. | Records a grant of land by Dhanapālān of Vilumippatti, a <i>maṇṇādi</i> of Amarabhuyāṅkaranallūr, to the <i>Tiruttāṇa-kūṭṭam</i> for food offerings in the temple. Do. |
| 411 | Same wall | Do. | Do. | Do. | | Do. | Records a grant of land by exchange by Dhanapālān of Vilumippatti for food offerings to the god during the Kārttikai festival. The exchange of land is said to have taken place in the month of Rishabha when Jupiter was in Tulā. Do. |
| 412 | Fragments built into the same wall | Do. | Lost | Lost | | Do. | Records an endowment of 20 <i>acēhu</i> by the <i>Sabhā</i> and <i>Ūrār</i> of the place for a perpetual lamp to be burnt by Āḍiśaiva-chakravarti for the god. Do. |
| 413 | Tier in the west wall of the same shrine | Do. | Vikramachōla | Year 17 | | Do. | Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift (details lost) to the temple by Aracān Vilumi <i>alias</i> Sivapattan, a <i>maṇṇādi</i> and a member of the family hailing (?) from Kamudakkudi, probably for the merit of his son. Do. |
| 414 | Tier in the south wall of the same shrine | Do. | Virarājendra | Year 28 | | Do. | Records the setting up of two base stones (? <i>palagai</i>) for the <i>kumbha</i> of the temple by one Pūmāḷvi <i>alias</i> Ēlavār-kuḷali, a <i>dēvaradiyāl</i> of the temple. Do. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | COIMBATORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | COIMBATORE TALUK—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | Ikkarai-Bōjūrāmpaṭṭi—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| 416 | Same tier | Ruler of Kōngu | Virarājendra | Year 28 | Tamil | Records the setting up of a stone beam in the <i>arḍhamandapa</i> of the temple by <i>maṇṇāḍi</i> Kāvaṇ Kūṭṭaṇ <i>alias</i> Vaṇika-Nārāyaṇa-chakravartin of Muṭṭam <i>alias</i> Amarabhuyāṇkaranallūr in Pērūr-nāḍu. In characters of the 13th century. |
| 416 | Do. | Do. | Vikramachōḷa | Year 17+ [.] | Do. | Fragmentary. Details lost. Do. |
| 417 | Base around the central shrine | Do. | Rājakesarivarmaṇ Virarājendra | Year 27 | Do. | States that this is a copy of an earlier record. Records the grant of lands for offerings to the main and the subsidiary deities at Amarabhuyāṇkaranallūr <i>alias</i> Ravivarma-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ by <i>Ulagudaiya-pperumāl</i> Adhirājarājadēva and by Rājarāja <i>alias</i> Rājākkaḷ Mādēva. Do. |
| 418 | Do. | Do. | Vikramachōḷa | Year 15+1 | Do. | Incomplete. Engraved in continuation of the above. Records a grant of land for food offerings to god Gaṇēśa in the temple by Sūrri Sāṭṭaṇ <i>alias</i> Bahumukha-chakravarti Sambandha-perumāl, a merchant of Muṭṭam. Do. |
| 419 | Tiers around the central shrine . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Beginning built in and the end lost. Gives elaborate details of the gifts for the <i>sandhyā-dīpa</i> and, the <i>Ārdrā</i> festival in the month of Mārgaḷi for the deities of the temple. Do. |
| 420 | Stones built into the wall of the <i>arḍhamandapa</i> of the Ammaṇ shrine in the same temple. | Ruler of Kōngu | Vikramachōḷa | Year 30+1+1 | Do. | End lost. Records a gift of 4 <i>paḷaṇ-jalāgai-aḥchu</i> for food offerings to <i>dhvaja-stambha</i> of the deity on the day of the flag-hoisting festival by Kāḷipemmāṇ, a labourer of Muṭṭam <i>alias</i> Amarabhuyāṇkaranallūr. Do. |
| 421 | Pērūr.—Gōshthēśvara temple, central shrine, north wall. | Do. | Tribhuvāṇachakravartin Kōpārinmai-konḍāṇ. | Year 13, day 335 | Do. | Specifies, by royal order, the four boundaries of the village Palagaippūḷai <i>alias</i> Virarājendraśōḷanallūr in Vāyirakkāl-nāḍu, a <i>dēvādāna</i> belonging to the god Tiruvāṇpaṭṭi-Āḷudaiyār of Pērūr in Pērūr-nāḍu as it was left undemarcated for a long time. Rājendraśōḷa-Brahmārāya and Kumarapāla figure as signatories. Do. |
| 422 | Same wall | Do. | Do. | Year 17, day 155 | Do. | Records a royal order issued at the request of the members of the <i>sabhā</i> of Pugalidaṇḍoḍuttasōḷa-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ and the <i>Ūrār</i> of Pērūr, permitting them to construct a dam, named <i>Dēvaśirai</i> at the boundary of their village, to lead water from it without disturbing the dam of Kōḷūr and to establish and colonise a new village with the name Pugalidaṇḍoḍuttasōḷanallūr. The record is signed by Rājendraśōḷa-Brahmārāya. Do. |

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|-----|--|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|
| 423 | First tier in the same wall | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin chōja. | Vikrama- Year 7+1 | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record a grant of land (?) by the king for some offerings to the god and goddess of the temple during the period from Paṅguṇi to Āṇi. Do. |
| 424 | Base of the same wall | Do. | Do. | Year 17+1+1 | Do. | Built in at the bottom. Seems to refer to some endowment for jewels to the deity of the temple. Do. |
| 425 | Same base | Do. | Virarājendra | Year 16 | Do. | Records a gift of 1½ <i>achchu</i> for burning a <i>sandhyā-dīpa</i> in the temple by Sundarapāṇḍya-māraṇ, designated as <i>Ediriliṭṭaṇ-āṇkakāṇ-śēnāpati</i> . Do. |
| 426 | West wall of the same shrine | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇṇiṇmai- koṇḍāṇ. | Do. | Do. | Records the king's order allotting some taxes such as <i>ṣuṅgam</i> , <i>chārigai</i> etc., from the village Palagaippūlai alias Virarājendraṇallūr for burning perpetual lamps in the temple for his own welfare. Do. |
| 427 | Same wall | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikramachōja | Year 21 | Do. | Incomplete. Records that Paṭṭikōvan, the <i>maṇḍala-mudali</i> and the Vellāla of Pērūr granted land for <i>pushpayāga</i> for the god, after obtaining the permission of the king from whom the donor had already received the land. Do. |
| 428 | Tiers of the same wall | Do. | Kōṇṇiṇmaikoṇḍāṇ . . . . . | .... | Do. | Built in at the bottom. Records a grant of land by the king at the request of the officers of the temple, for providing the god with new jewels in place of those lost. Another grant of land by purchase from Rājarāja-Kāḍuvetti of Gaṇapatikuppa-nāḍu by the king's grand-daughter (name lost) is referred to. Mentions the measures of capacity, <i>Jayakṣari</i> and <i>Parakṣari</i> . Do. |
| 429 | Middle tier of the west and the south walls. | Do. | Vikramachōja | Year 17+1 | Do. | Built in the middle. Seems to record an endowment for a <i>sandhyā-dīpa</i> to be burnt by some Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple. Do. |
| 430 | South wall | Hoyasala | Vira-Ballāja (III) | Svabhānu, Mithuna śu. 2. Tuesday, Pu- shya = 1343 A.D., June 24. | Do. | Records a grant of land by Ālavandanāyapār of Neḍuvāyil in Nittavinōda-vaṇaṇḍu as a <i>madappuṇam</i> to the Villavarāyaṇ-tirumatha founded in the name of his father Sātappiḷḷai Villavarāyaṇ. The <i>Ṭrār</i> of Kuṇiyanputtūr alias Amarabhuyāṇkaranaḷlūr made the land tax-free. |
| 431 | Do. | Ruler of Kōṇḍu | Kōṇṇiṇmaikoṇḍāṇ . . . . . | .... | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record a gift by the king to the god at the request of some Brāhmaṇas. The grant is said to take effect from the 13th year, and is signed by Sembiyaṇ Uttaramantri. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 432 | Do. | Do. | Kōṇṇiṇmaikoṇḍāṇ (Karikāla) . . . . . | .... | Do. | Records a grant of land by the king for a festival of the god for the welfare of the king's <i>ūṭi</i> , ending on the occasion of the latter's birthday, viz. <i>uttirādam</i> , in the month of Aippasi. Refers to a transaction in the year 2+1+1+1+1 of Karikālaśōla (cf. <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 228). In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 433 | Do. | Hoyasala | Vira-Ballāja (III) | Vikrama, Āvati 1 [-] | Do. | Damaged. Records a sale of land in Amarabhuyāṇkaraṇ-mannaṇai, made tax-free, in favour of god Ādipurāṇśvara-nuḍaiya-nāyaṇār by the <i>Ṭrār</i> of .nallūr and another village (name lost). In characters of the 14th century. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | COIMBATORE DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | COIMBATORE TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | Pêrūr—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 434 | First tier of the same wall . . . | .... | .... | Āṅgīrasa, Bhādra-pada śu 5. | Tamil . . . | Fragmentary. Records a gift, details lost, by Rāyar Tīrāvakkāḷa Kempaya-nāyakaṛ for the <i>sandhi</i> worship of the god. In late characters. |
| 435 | Same tier | Ruler of Koṅgu . . . | Virarājendra | Year 15 | Do. | Do. Records a gift of gold for a <i>sandhyā-dīpa</i> . In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 436 | Middle tier of the same wall . . . | Do. | Rājarāja Karikāla | Lost | Do. | Do. Seems to record a gift of 5 <i>kāṇṇu</i> by Kurōvi Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa-kramavittan <i>alias</i> Śivapādaśekhara Brahmarāyaṇ. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 437 | Same tier | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Contains two inscriptions, one referring to the setting up of Ālālasundaraṛ and Paravai-nāchebiyār and provisions made for their worship, and the other running in continuation of the first and citing the 15+1st year of the reign of Vikramachōla. Do. |
| 438 | Base of the same wall | Do.] | Rājarāja Karikāla | Lost | Do. | Built in in the middle. Seems to record an agreement by which the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of Kōppāḍi, <i>alias</i> Ammammai-chaṭurvēdimāṅgalaṁ undertook to give 33 <i>kalam</i> of paddy per year to the temple for the amount of 11 <i>kāṇṇu</i> they received from Harikēśavaṇ Seyyāṇ <i>alias</i> Sōlaṇ Śahāyaṇ of Illūr. Do. |
| 439 | Tiers of the same wall | Do. | Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ . . . . . | .... | Do. | Damaged and built in at the bottom. Records a gift of land by purchase, for food offerings to an image set up near the goddess of the temple. Do. |
| 440 | North wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. | Do. | Tribhuvanaśakravartin maikoṇḍāṇ. | Kōṇēriṇ- | Do. | Damaged. Records the grant of Kīlmalaiyūr <i>alias</i> Vikramaśōḷanallūr in Vāyaṛaikkā-nāḍu to the god on the occasion of the king's visit to the temple after his conquest of [Kalaiyaṇputtūr for the merit of himself and his father. Refers to his camp at Malai-rāṇyam. Do. |
| 441 | Door-jambs of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . | Do. | Virarājendra | Year 29+1 | Do.] | Declares that the door was caused to be made by Śemmi Ammaiṇṇāṭṭi. Do. |
| 442 | Pillar No. 1 in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . | Do.] | Do.] | Year 26 | Do.] | States that the pillar was the contribution of Sōlai-ppichchan <i>alias</i> Aḷagamāṇ, one among the <i>āyattār</i> . Do. |
| 443 | Pillar No. 2 | | | | Do.] | States that this pillar was the gift of Poṇṇambala-kkūttan Uyyakoṇḍapiḷḷai. Do. |

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| 444 | Pillar No. 3 | | | Year 26 | Do. | States that Pāvadi [Pū]śāṇḍān, Vādugaṇ of Kaṭṭakkuḍi, contributed the pillar. Do. |
| 445 | Pillar No. 4 | Ruler of Koṅgu . . . | [Vīra]rājendra | Year 10 | Do. | States that one Dēviyār, the wife of Viśvēśvaradēva contributed the pillar. Do. |
| 446 | Pillar No. 5 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | Do. | States that Dhanapāla of Viḷumipatti, a merchant of Muṭṭam, contributed the pillar (cf. No. 410 above). Do. |
| KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| AGASTHVARAM TALUK | | | | | | |
| 447 | Śucīndram.--Sthāṇunātha temple. Rock between the Kankājanātha shrine and the kitchen. | Pāṇḍya | Saḍaiyamāraṇ | Year 2+[1.] | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Built in at the right end. Seems to record a gift of sheep for a lamp to god Emberumāṇ by a native of Kuṟuṅḡuḍi. In characters of the 10th century. |
| 448 | Do. | Chōḷa | Kulōttuṅga (I) . . . . . | .... | Tamil | Do. Records a gift of sheep for a lamp. Details lost. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> : <i>Pugaḷmātu viḷaṅga</i> , etc. |
| 449 | Do. | Pāṇḍya | Śōḷāntalaikondā Virapāṇḍya | Year 15+4 | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Built in partially. Records a gift of money (<i>aḥḥu</i>) for two lamps to gods Paramēśvarar and Tiruvēṅgaḍattunilai Paramaśvāmigaḷ of Tiruchchivindram in Nānji-nāḍu by Perumarudūr-kkāppiyan Nīrāyaṇaṇ Śrīmādhavaṇ <i>alias</i> Chōḷāntaka-Brahmārāyaṇ of Chōḷāntaka-maṅḡalam in Śāḷagrāmam in Mahimākara-vaḷanāḍu. |
| 450 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Built in at the end. Records a gift of land in Nripasēkhara-vaḷanallūr by the donor mentioned in No. 449 above for food offerings to the god Tiruvēṅgaḍanilū-nīṇṇarūḷiṇa-Paramaśvāmigaḷ. |
| 451 | Rock near the enclosure of Kailāsanātha shrine. | Do. | Saḍaiyamāraṇ | Year 2+7, Dhanuṣ | Do. | Records a gift of 25 sheep for a lamp to god Emberumāṇ of Tiruchchivindram by Murugaṇ Perumāṇ of Karai-kkōḍu in Teṇṇāḍu. In characters of the 9th century. |
| 452 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year [2]+8, Simha | Do. | Built in at the beginning of the lines. Records a gift of sheep for a lamp to god Emberumāṇ (cf. <i>The Śucīndram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 1). Do. |
| 453 | Do. | Ruler of Travancore | Iravipanmar <i>alias</i> Tiruppāppūr Mūṭṭa-Tiruvaḍi. | Kollam 665, Āvaṇi 21. | Tamil | Records the grant of land by the king while he was camping at Kuḷappurai in Kēraḷapuram in Muttalaikkūri-ḥchi to Perumāḷ Irāyar, a <i>tēvadiyār</i> and daughter of Ārumugapperumāḷ of the foremost group (<i>mudar-kottu</i>) for conducting worship to goddess Nāḥchivār and for worship and <i>nama-skāram</i> to the god Ten-Tiruvēṅgaḍa-viṇṇavar-emberumāṇ on the day of Pūraṭṭādi in Māśi, the king's birthday. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 61. |
| 454 | Wall enclosing the Kailāsanātha shrine | Pāṇḍya | Māraṇḍaiyaṇ | Year 2+3 | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of the 10th century. |
| 455 | Do. | Chōḷa | Rājarājakeśari (Rājarāja I) | Year 10 | Do. | Begins with the epithet <i>Kāndaḷūr-śālai-kkalam-aṟulla</i> . Damaged and incomplete. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> AGASTIVARAM TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Suchindram—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 456 | Wall enclosing the Kailāsanātha shrine . | Chōla | Parakēśari . . . . . | .... | Tamil | Fragmentary. Mentions Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdimangalam in Rājarājappāṇḍi-nādu and Ulagalandasōlaṇ. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 457 | Second <i>prākāra</i> , west wall, partly inside and partly outside the <i>vāhaṇappuṇam</i> . | Ruler of Vēpāṇu . | Vira-Ravi (Kēra)varma-Tiruvāḍi of Kīlappōrūr. | Kollam 413, Jupiter in Makara, Mēdam 5, Śu. 13, Monday, Uttiram=1238 A.D., March 29. | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu . | Incomplete. Records the provision made for the expenses of rebuilding with stone all the structures below the <i>Vīśvakarmmiya</i> which were of brick and wood, and of other repairs. Mentions the consecration of the <i>kalaṣa</i> by Taruṇanallūr-Nambi. Gives also the details of provisions for worship and food offerings to the image of Subrahmanya consecrated by Kaṇḍiyūr Unni. Saṅkaraṇ Irāmaṇ of Sōmāyimaṅgalam is also mentioned. Noticed in <i>The Suchindram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 51. |
| 458 | Do., inside the <i>vāhaṇappuṇam</i> . . . . | .... | .... | Kollam 441+1, Simha 18, Tiruvōṇam, Sunday=1266 A.D., August 15. | Tamil | Records a gift of 12 <i>pudupponṇ-achchu</i> by Bagavati Ālvār <i>alias</i> Māyaṇ Kōṇār for burning a perpetual lamp to god Suchindramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār. |
| 459 | Same wall | Pāṇḍya | Virapāṇḍya | Kollam 432, Dhanus 19, Ēkādaśi, Thursday. Vi[śā-khan] = 1256 A.D., December 14. | Do. | Built in. Records a gift of 200 <i>pudupponṇ-achchu</i> by Chokkattāṇḍāl <i>alias</i> Ulagamulududaiyār, the queen of Virapāṇḍya, for food offerings and for feeding Brāhmaṇas. The money was entrusted to (1) <i>Dēvaraḍiyāl</i> Kunrāṇḍi Tiruvāṇḍi (2) <i>Selvāṇḍi</i> Śekharaṇḍi and (3) Saṅkaraṇ Irāmaṇ of Sōmā-imaṅgalam. Cf. No. 457 above. Published in <i>JOR</i> , 1934, pp. 124 ff. |
| 460 | North wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Kollam 309, Jupiter in Idabam, Mithuṇa. | Do. | Records a gift of land for food offerings to the image of Umā-skandasahitan installed by Arāṅgaṇ Tiruvikkiramaṇ of Sivallamaṅgalam. Cf. <i>TAS</i> Vol. VIII, p. 32. |
| 461 | Same wall . . . . . | .... | .... | Kollam 384, Mīna . | Do. | Records that the <i>sabhā</i> of Suchindram <i>alias</i> Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdimangalam authorised Saṅkaranārāyaṇaṇ, a <i>vāriyaṇ</i> of Irapaṅṅganallūr to supervise the arrangement made for food offerings and other services to god <i>Dvārakai-ālvār</i> at Suchindram and also to have a share of the offerings. Noticed in <i>The Suchindram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 35. |
| 462 | Do. | | | | Do. | Fragmentary. Mentions Mahimākara-Pallavaraiyaṇ. In characters of about the 12th century. |

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| 463 | East wall, right of entrance into the Udaiyamārttāṇḍaṇ maṇḍapa. | | | Kollam 398, Mithu- na 8, Thursday, Tiruvādirai = 1223 A. D., June 1. | Do. . . . | Records a gift of 71 <i>achchu</i> to provide for sacred food offerings (<i>mantra-pōṇagam</i>) and 12 garlands daily by Kēraḷaṇ Viśra- maśōḷadēvar. The money is stated to have been received by the donor from three persons to whom he transferred the cultivation rights (<i>uḷaverri</i>) on lands in Tenparakkai. Cf. <i>The Śucīndram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 37. |
| 464 | Left of the same entrance | .... | .... | Kollam 403+1, Kappi | Do. . . . | Records the organisation of several families (<i>griham</i>) of Brā- hmaṇas into eight divisions (<i>aḍaiyus</i>) and the rules regulating the sale, mortgage etc., of properties and their representation in the <i>mahāsabhā</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 42. |
| 465 | Floor of the kitchen at the western end in the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Built in and damaged. Mentions Chōḷān[taka], <i>Sabbai</i> and <i>Kachcham</i> . In characters of about the tenth century. |
| 466 | Rock in the old strong room | Chōḷa . . . | Maduraiḱoṇḍa Parakṣarivarman | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged and built in. Records a gift of 25 sheep for a per- petual lamp by a <i>vāṇiyaṇ</i> of Uṇṅai in Purattāya-nāḍu. |
| 467 | Kailāsanātha shrine, west wall, tier | .... | .... | Kollam 420, Mithu- na 28. | Tamil . . . | Records a gift of 10 <i>puduppon achchu</i> by Pāraṭivaṇ Dēvaṇ of Suchīndram, for a perpetual lamp to be lighted at the <i>iḍai-naḷigiri</i> . The money was taken over by the <i>poduvāṇmār</i> of the temple. Cf. <i>The Śucīndram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 52. |
| 468 | Rock in the south-east corner of the same shrine. | Chōḷa . . . | Kulōttuṅga [I] . . . | Year [5] . . . | Do. . . . | Damaged. Begins with the <i>prastāsi</i> : <i>Pugaḷmādu viḷaṅga</i> , etc. Seems to record some provision made for burning a lamp. |
| 469 | Same rock | Pāṇḍya . . . | Māṇavarman Virapāṇḍya . . . | Year [5]+15, Ka- [ṛkaṭa]ka 5, Śu. 10, Tuesday, Pa- riyāna <i>yōga</i> , Chittirai. Irregu- lar. | Do. . . . | Records a gift of land in Gaṅgaikondāṇ-parru in Kīḷkaḷa- kkūṇṇam made tax-free for various offerings on the occasion of <i>tiruvallasāman</i> (<i>ardhajāma</i>) service called <i>Virapāṇ- diyaṇ-saṇḍhi</i> to Śuchīndramuḍaiya-nayinār, by the king. In characters of about the fifteenth century. Cf. <i>The Śucīn- dram Temple</i> , App. IX, No. 54. |
| 470 | Do. | Ruler of Travancore | San̄karanāriyana Venru-maṇḱoṇḍa Bhūṭala Vira Udaiyamārttāṇḍa- varman, Tiruppāppūr Mūttavar of Jayatuṅga-nāḍu. | Kollam 710, Māsi 5, ba. 13, Sunday, Uttirāḍam = 1536 A. D., January 31. | Do. . . . | Records the grant of lands in Tāḷaikkūḍi-pparru free of taxes payable to the king, as <i>dēvadāna</i> for the supply of sandal and food offerings on the occasion of a festival in the month of Mārgaḷi to god Śuchīndramuḍaiya-nayinār. The king is stated to have issued the grant from his camp at Vaḍa- ṣēri. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 62. |
| KAPRULAM TALUK | | | | | | |
| 471 | Padmanābhapuram.—Palace Museum, Stone No. 1. Findspot: Viḷiṇḍam. | Pāṇḍya . . . | Māraḷiḱaḍaiyaṇ . . . | Year 27 . . . | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Records that when the Chēra forces attacked Karaikkōṭṭai, Tādam Peruntinai, a <i>uḷviṭṭu sēvaka</i> of Rapakirti of Peru- mūr in Kōḷuvūr-kūṇṇam died. Cf. <i>TAS</i> , Vol. I, pp. 153 ff. |
| 472 | Stone No. 2. Findspot:—Do. | [Pāṇḍya] . . . | .... | .... | Do. (verse) | Records the death of a hero on the occasion of the capture of Viḷiṇḍam. In characters of about the 8th century. Noticed in the <i>Administration Report</i> , Archaeological Department, Travancore State, Kollam 1113, pp. 2 and 11. |
| 473 | Stone No. 3. Findspot: Patchavan̄ki- ḱu. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil . . . | Damaged. Records that a refugee centre (<i>aṇḱināṇ pugali- ḱam</i>) was established. Details lost. In late characters. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | MADRAS—contd. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—concl'd. KALKULAM TALUK—concl'd. Padmanābhapuram—concl'd. | | | | | |
| 474 | Stone No. 4. Findspot : Maruṅgūr . . . | .... | .... | Kollam 670, Tai 12 . | Tamil . . . | Records the founding of a similar colony as in No. 473 above at Sirumaruṅgūr around the temple of Agattaḍi-pillaiyār. Noticed in <i>Travancore Inscriptions</i> , A Topographical List, p. 131. |
| 475 | Stone No. 5. Findspot : Kollam . . . | .... | .... | Kollam 653, Vaikāṣi 7. | Do. . . . | Records that the place where the <i>paḍiṇṇuvishaiyattār</i> of Taragukōṇam in Kurakkēni-kkollam were settled, was declared a refugee centre (<i>añjināṇ-pugalidam</i>) and was renamed as Senbagarāmaṇ-teru by Senbagarāmaṇ from his camp at Tirunolvēli. Cf. <i>TAS</i> , Vol. IV, No. 18, pp. 98-99. |
| 476 | Stone No. 6. Findspot : Maṇalikkarai . . . | Ruler of Vēṇḍaṇ . . . | Vira Iravi Kēraḷavarma-Tiruvaḍi . . . | Kollam 410 + 1, Meḍam 27, Jupiter in Vriśchika. | Tamil, Vatteḷuttu . . . | Records the details of taxes fixed to be paid on the lands in the possession of the members of the assembly and the Ūrār of Kōdainallūr. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 69 ff., and Plate. |
| 477 | Stone No. 7. Findspot : Iravipudūr . . . | Do. . . . | [Udaiya-mārttāṇḍa] | .... | Tamil | Records the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> named after the king. Mentions queen Tribhuvanamādevi, and Śrīvallabha. In characters of about the 11th century. Noticed in <i>Travancore Inscriptions</i> , A Topographical List, Padmanābhapuram, No. 17. |
| | MADURAI DISTRICT MELUR TALUK | | | | | |
| 478 | Tiruvīdāvūr.—Tirumaraṇāthasvāmin temple, second <i>prākāra</i> , north wall. | Pāṇḍya | Kōṇḍṛipmaikōṇḍi | Year 32, 28th day . . . | Do. . . . | Registers the gift of land in Karuṅḷam Kaḷakkulam in Kaḷavāli-nāḍu, made tax-free, for worship and various offerings to god Subrahmanya-pillaiyār whose image was set up by Cheyyaperumāṇ Aranantolaniprāṇ alias Rājagandagōpālar in the Tirumaraṇāyanār temple at Tiruvādvūr. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 479 | Same wall! | Do. . . . | Tribhuvanachchakravartin . . . | [Mṛigaśirsha] | Do. . . . | Fragmentary. Details lost. Do. |
| 480 | Do. | Do. . . . | Sundarapāṇḍya | Year 6, Vaikāṣi, Sunday, Uttirattādi and Rēvatī. | Do. . . . | Do. Details lost. In characters of the 14th century. |

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| 481 | Do. | Do. | Jatāvarman Parākramapāṇḍya | Year . . Rishabha śu. 10, Svāti. | Do. | Records the order of the deity assigning a garden at Siva- dirākkudi <i>alias</i> Vēṇāyakanallūr in Perumānallūr-paṇṇa along with a pond to Malaikuniya-niṇṇā <i>alias</i> Kāḍavetti for supply of flowers to the god. Do. |
| 482 | Do | Do. | Do. | Year 7, Kārttigai | Do. | Records a gift of land by the deity made tax-free in the <i>aḍukkal- aippurapparu</i> of the god to Tiruppūvaṇamuḍaiya Araṇan <i>alias</i> Chakravarti a merchant of Sivalapuram in Tiruvā- davūr in Teṇ-Parappu-nāḍu. Do. |
| 483 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 7, Mārgaḷi 3 | Do. | Records a gift of land to the donees mentioned in No. 482 above by the temple authorities for repairing the jewels. Do. |
| 484 | Do | Do. | Tribhuvanaśhakravarti Kōnerimaṇkoṇḍān. | Year 9, Mārgaḷi | Do. | Incomplete. Records a gift of the village Kūttāmpuḷi in Pādirikkūḍipparu to provide for conducting the festival called the <i>Valaṅgai-miḡāman-tirunā</i> established in the name of <i>ammān</i> Mahābali Vāṇadarāyar. The village was made free from all taxes from Mārgaḷi in the 9th regnal year of the king. Do. |
| 485 | Do. | Do. | Parākramapāṇḍya | Year 9, Māṣi | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register an order by the deity authorising the expenditure of the amount of 80 <i>paḷam-poṇ</i> and 800 <i>irāṭi-panam</i> collected annually from villages including Kū- ttāmpuḷi <i>alias</i> Valaṅgai-miḡāmanallūr from the specified date. Do. |
| NILAKKOTTAI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 486 | Ammāyanāyakkāṇṇr.—South wall in the second <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Kadali- Narasīṅga-perumāḷ temple. | .... | Kōṇāriṇmaikoṇḍān | .... | Do. | Fragment. Records a gift of land for offerings to the god and for feeding the <i>tapasyar</i> in the <i>maṭha</i> . In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 487 | Door-post at the entrance into the same <i>maṇḍapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | A pilgrim's record mentioning Satyarā[ja*] Varadarāja. In late characters. |
| 488 | Door-post at the entrance into the third <i>maṇḍapa</i>. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that the door-post is a gift of Āyaṇ Uḍaiyān <i>alias</i> Uttamapāṇḍiya Pallavadaraiyaṇ. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 489 | Door-post at the entrance into the central shrine | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that Aiṇṇōrruṇaṇ Ta(tāṇ <i>alias</i> Kūttān erected the door-post. Do. |
| 490 | Fragments from the walls | Pāṇḍya | [Māra-varman Sundarapāṇḍya I] | Lost | Do. | Contain portion of the king's <i>prafasti</i> , <i>Pūmaruṭiya Tiru- maḍandaiyūm</i> , etc. Seem to form parts of at least two records of the king, major portions being lost. A god Iṣvaramuḍaiyār is mentioned. |
| 491 | Unconnected fragments from the tiers around the central shrine. | Vijayanagara | .... | .... | Do. | The pieces mention Virūpākṣaśaḍvarāya, Achy- u-taḍēva-mahārāya, Dīpaṇ Śakkaya-nāyaka of some fort and Vira-Narasīṃharāja. One of them contains some de- tails of a date viz. <i>Pūreapaksha</i> , <i>Uttirāśāḍha</i> and 2[0]th day (?) and another refers to a grant of land as <i>tiruvudai- yāṭṭam</i> to Maraiṇpukṅār. In characters of about the 15th century. |
| 492 | Labels around the <i>śuḍaiyār</i> of the Śivali- nga called Kadaliṣvara in the same shrine. | .... | .... | .... | Grantha and Tamil | One of the labels reads <i>Vaṣa[nṭā]tirāyaṇ</i> and an other men- tions the son of a <i>tāṭṭaṇ</i> as the donor. In late characters. |
| 493 | Above an image on a pillar in the first <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Tamil | Reads : <i>Ammāiyappa-pillai</i> in three lines. Do. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | MADURAI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | NILAKKOTTAI TALUK—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | Ammaiyanāyakkapūr—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| 494 | West wall of the same <i>maṣḍapa</i> | .... | .... | Āṅṅra, Chittirai 11 | Tamil . . . | Built in at the end. Seems to record a gift of dry land by Nallapillai-nāyaṇār to god Kadalinaṭha. Do. |
| | PALANI TALUK | | | | | |
| 495 | Veriyappūr.—Rock on the eastern side of the tank called Itāmasamudram Kaimāy. | Ruler of Koṅgu | Rājakēsarivarman Virarājendra | Year 2 . . . | Do. . . . | Stops abruptly after mentioning the year and Aṇḍa-nāḍu. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| | PERIYAKULAM TALUK | | | | | |
| 496 | Dombachchēri.—Stone set up on the lake bund. | Pāṇḍya . . . | Māraṇḍaiyaṇ . . . | Year 2+5 . . . | Tamil, Vatteḷuttu . | Damaged. Records a gift of 25 sheep for a lamp to god Mahādēva at Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr in Aḷa-nāḍu. Mentions Kāḍam-Pattāṇ, the <i>paḍaittalaivaṇ</i> . In characters of about the tenth century. |
| 497 | Another stone in the same place . . . | Do. . . . | Sōlāntalaikoṇḍa Virapāṇḍya . . . | Year 12 . . . | Do. . . . | Do. Seems to record an undertaking given by some persons to Araṇḍaṇ Vēikūṇ to arrange for <i>tiruppali</i> service to god Mūḍavar at Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr. Do. |
| 498 | A third stone in the same place, first face. | Do. . . . | [Māraṇḍaiyaṇ] . . . | Year 35 . . . | Do. . . . | Records a gift of 100 sheep by Tavarunpi Iravi Iyakkaṇ of Vaḍuvūr for a perpetual lamp to god Mahādēva of Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr in Aḷa-nāḍu. The <i>ūrār</i> agreed to arrange for supplying ghee for the lamp and entrusted the sheep to Taṇiyaṇ Muṇḍaṇ, a <i>paḍaittalaivaṇ</i> . Do. |
| 499 | Second face | Do. . . . | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of 100 sheep for a perpetual lamp to god Mahādēva at Tiruvaḍiyāputtūr by Iyakki Kōḍai. The <i>ūrār</i> entrusted the sheep to Sāttāṇ Dēvaṇ, a <i>paḍaittalaivaṇ</i> . Do. |
| 500 | Kuṇṇūr.—Stone in the ruins of a Śiva temple. | Do. . . . | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of money by a merchant for a lamp. Mentions Aḷa-nāḍu. Other details lost. Do. |
| 501 | Stone slab in a field south of the road . . . | .... | .... | .... | Tamil . . . | Incomplete. States that the field named <i>malaiṭṭakaṇḍaṇ</i> was brought under cultivation by Irattai Korraṇ <i>alias</i> Tyāgamāpikka-ttattāṇ. In characters of about the 12th century. |

| RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| TIRUPPATTUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 502 | Vēlaṅguḍi (D).—Stone set up near a tank. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that this tank (?) is the <i>dharma</i> of Agadiyaṇḍār Aḷagal-kkōṇār. In late characters. |
| 503 | Rudrakōṭṭēvara temple, <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , east wall. | Pāṇḍya | Māravarman Sundarapāṇḍya | Year 8+1, Tai 3 | Do. | Records sale of land in Tappilāvāchakan-kuḍikkāḍu and in Vēlaṅguḍi by the temple authorities as <i>tirunandavanappu-ram</i> to Aḷagiyānāyan Velaivēuvān, a pearl merchant of Kalaiyamangalam in Sundarāśōlapuram <i>alias</i> Dēśi-yugenda-pattinam in Ollaiyūr-kūrram and states that the money realised was invested as capital for the expenses of building some parts of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Uttirā-patiśvaram-uḍaiyār. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| 504 | South wall. | Do. | Jaṭavarman Rājārājan Sundarapāṇḍya. | Year 14, Vaikāśi 13 | Do. | Records the sale of land, which was made tax-free, in Kuṇrattūrkuḷam by the <i>Ūravar</i> of Iḷaiyāttakkūḍi in Kallā-yi-nāḍu to Chadiraṇ <i>daiyār alias</i> Talaiyān Virappā-riyan and Chadiraṇ Makkaṇāyiyār <i>alias</i> Iruṅḷōlar, both of Vēlaṅguḍi in Pūṅguṇra-nāḍu, in lieu of 900 <i>paṇam</i> due to them. Do. |
| 505 | Same wall. | Do. | Jaṭavarman Virapāṇḍya | Year 25, Māśi. | Do. | Ends of lines built in. Seems to record the sale of land belonging to Palandiparāya-ppēraiyan by the <i>Ūravar</i> of Vēlaṅguḍi in Pūṅguṇra-nāḍu to the royal treasury to compensate for the default of the former who absconded after fatally stabbing Kūttāḍundēvaṇ Iṇakku-nellāṇ. Do. |
| 506 | <i>Ardhamāṇḍapa</i> , south wall. | Sultān of Madurai | Mahārājan Surattāṇ | [Hijra]736, Āvaṇi 10 | Do. | Records the gift of land which was made tax-free, in Maṇ-japēri, a <i>dēvādāna</i> of Tirukkōlakkudi-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār and in rukāḍi-vaḷal by the <i>Ūravar</i> to Dēvaṇ Uḍaiyāṇ <i>alias</i> Munaiyadaraiyan for a certain act of sacrifice done by him on the occasion of <i>Turukkar-vānam</i> . |
| 507 | Same wall. | Pāṇḍya | Jaṭavarman Vikramapāṇḍya | Year 5+1 | Do. | Records the assignment of <i>pādikāval</i> and income from tolls on paddy, rice, cotton, etc., to the god by the merchants of Vēlaṅguḍi-vāpiyanagaram. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 508 | South wall of the central shrine | Do. | Māravarman Kulāśekhara 'who was pleased to take every country'. | Year 25. | Do. | Much damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of land by purchase. Do. |
| 509 | Same wall. | Do. | Do. | Year 25, Āivati. | Do. | Damaged and portions lost. Records a sale of land in Tappilāvāchakan-kuḍikkāḍu to Periyān Aḷagiyānāyan <i>alias</i> Aḷagiya Tiruchchirrambalam-uḍaiyān of Kalaiyamangalam in Sundarāśōlapuram in Ollaiyūr-kūrram in Ten-kōṇāḍu by the temple authorities and the investment of the money thus realised as capital for some works in the temple of Uttirā-patiśvaram-uḍaiyār of Vēlaṅguḍi in Pūṅguṇra-nāḍu. Cf. No. 503 above. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT —<i>concl.</i> TIRUPPATTUR TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Vēlaṅguḍi (D)—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 510 | <i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , west wall (on the northern side). | Pāṇḍya . . . | Mājavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya . . . | Year 5, Mārgaṣi . . . | Tamil . . . | Records the sale of the village Tattāṅkudikkāḍu alias Maru-māṇikkaneḷlūr, a <i>dēvadāna</i> , to Mudaliyār Nāchchiyār, daughter of Vattarāyar of Amaṇpudukkulam in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu by the <i>Ūravar</i> of Vēlaṅguḍi and the investment of the money amounting to 120 <i>irāsi-panam</i> thus realised as capital for the expenses of conducting a procession of the goddess Nāchchiyār around the temple. The former was required to pay annually 65 <i>kuḷigoi-ppaṇam</i> to the temple as <i>vāḍakkāḍamai</i> . |
| | SALEM DISTRICT DHARMAFURI TALUK | | | | | |
| 511 | Perumbālai.—Slab in the Siva temple | Hoysaḷa . . . | Vira-Ballāḷa . . . | Yuva, Chittirai 8, 6u. [9], Sunday =1335 A.D., April 2. | Do. . . . | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of lands in the village Kāṭṭu-pperumbālai for certain valorous deeds done by an individual. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| | HARUR TALUK | | | | | |
| 512 | Irumāttūr.—Slab near the Harijan-chēri | Vijayanagara . . . | Irumaḍi Bukkaṇṇa-udaiyar (II) . . . | Kali 4443, Vibhava, Aippaṣi 15, 6u. Tuesday. Ut-tirattāḍi. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Records the various public works of irrigation in Irumāttūr in Vārūr-parra, Pōchechayanpalli, Pandirapalli and Chandirampalli in Puḍuppulūr-nāḍu executed by Kambara-Tirukkālukunṇam-udaiyān and another. |
| | TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT KULITTALAI TALUK | | | | | |
| 513 | Kaḍavūr.—Ceiling of the <i>sōpānamaṇḍapa</i> of the Karuṇaigiri Perumāḷ temple. | .... | .... | Hēvilambi Tai . . . | Do. . . . | States that the building of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> by Kempe-nāyaka commenced in Māṣi, Śaka 1448, Śiya (probably Jaya; Cf. No. 515 below) and ended in Tai, Hēvilambi, and describes how the Zamindar of Kaḍavūr got back the forts built by Kampe-nāyaka; refers to the rule of Hazrat Kipilāi Nabāb Muhammad-Alli Khān Sāheb and the administration of Gulām-Ali Sāheb. In modern characters. |
| 514 | Same ceiling | | | Dunmukhi, Tai 26 . . . | Do. . . . | Gives the demarcations evidently of the <i>zamin</i> , after ceding some of its territories by Bālamuttaya-nāyaka to Hazrat Kipilāi Nabāb Ayid-Alli Khān Sāheb. Do. |

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| 516 | North wall of the <i>vahana-mandapa</i> in the same <i>sōpāna-mandapa</i> . | | | Saka 1698 (wrong for 1696), Jaya, Tai 21. | Do. | States that the <i>sōpāna-mandapa</i> was built during the time of Karunādri Muttaya-nāyaka, a Zaminder of Kaṇḍavūr. |
| 516 | Fragments from the walls of the Amman shrine. | Pāṇḍya | Māraṇvarman [Kula]śekhara [I] 'who was pleased to take every country.' | Year 10, Kumbha 4u Friday, Anusham. | Do. | Mentions the god Sōmēśvaramuḍaiyār of Muḷippāḍi in Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu. Details lost. |
| 517 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year 42 | Do. | Seems to refer to an order probably granting some gift to the god Śiva. Do. |
| 518 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Year [18], Mīna Saturday, Dvādaśī, Maghā = 1286 A.D., March 9. | Do. | Seems to record an endowment by two persons for daily worship of, and repairs to the temple of Sōmēśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār. |
| 519 | Do. | Do. | Perumāḷ Sundara-pāṇḍya | Year 6 | Do. | Seems to record a gift for building a <i>mandapa</i> , and for repairing the temple of Sōmēśvaramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār in Muḷippāḍi in Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 520 | Tōvarmalai.—West wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the Amman shrine in the Narasiṅga-perumāḷ temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that the temple was built by Kurivanāvatti Bāla Muttaiya-nāyaka as directed by a divine order. In late characters. |
| 521 | Floor in front of the central shrine | .... | .... | Akshaya, Āḍi | Do. | Seems to record certain provisions made for the daily worship in the temple. Do. |
| TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK | | | | | | |
| 522 | Śiṅgampāṭṭi.—Rock near the Sori-muttaiyer temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records the devotion of a person who seems to bear the title <i>Podikāchalapati</i> . In late characters. |
| TIRUCHCHENDER TALUK | | | | | | |
| 523 | Ālvārtirunagari.—Ādinātha temple, Nammālvār shrine, south wall. | Pāṇḍya | Māraṇvarman Sundarapāṇḍya who was pleased to give back the Chōḷa country. | Year 8 | Do. | Records a gift of 6 <i>achchu</i> paid into the treasury of Ālvār Tirukkurugūr Mahāmuniḡal who founded the <i>aruḷāḷatāḍa-maṭṭa</i> for the Brahmasiddhānta of the village, for worship and various offerings to god Tirunāḍuḍaiya-Pirāṇ on the occasion of the procession to Tirumūḍi-śūttināṇ-tirunadavanam in the months of Āvaṇi and Vaikāśi. |
| 524 | Same wall | Do. | Do. . . . . | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Mentions Iranādittap, Deyvappāṇḍiyan and Pōḷiyiṇ-malai. |
| 525 | North wall of the same shrine | Do. | Jatāvarman Kulaśekhara | Year 13+12, Mīna 2, ba. 13, Rōhiṇī. Irregular. | Do. | Records a sale of land in Ambulikkulam by the <i>nāṭṭai</i> or Akkiramakōpanallūr-kilyagai in Amitaguna-vaḷanāḍu as a tax-free <i>dīvadāna</i> to god Tirunāḍuḍaiya Pirāṇ in Tiruvaludi-vaḷanāḍu. Veḷāṇ Dēvaṇ of Uttamapāṇḍiyanallūr in Koḍumalūr in Vāḍa-Sembi-nāḍu figures as a signatory. |
| 526 | Do. | Do. | Māraṇvarman Sundarapāṇḍya 'who was pleased to give back the Chōḷa country.' | Year 16 | Do. | Records a gift of 2 <i>aṇḍu-nallāṇai achchu</i> by Aruḷmaṇ Ādichehan alias Sundarapāṇḍya-Tirunāṭṭaraiyan for various offerings to god Pōḷiṇjunira Pirāṇ on the occasion of the procession from <i>Anaiṭṭaḷaṇ-kandān-mandapa</i> , on the day of flag-hoisting during the festival in Vaikāśi. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| MADRAS—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| TIRUCHCHENDUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 527 | Ukkirankōttai.—Chokkalingasvāmin temple, central shrine, south wall, base. | Chōla . . . . | .... | .... | Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu | Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by Uḍaiya Pirāṭṭiyār Tribhuvana-mādeviyār, queen of [Rājendra]śōḷadēvar. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| MYSORE | | | | | | |
| DHARWAR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| DHARWAR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 528 | Narēndra.—Stone slab standing to the right of the temple of Mallikārjuna. | Chālukya of Kalyāna | Vikramāditya VI | Saka 1047, Viśvā-vasu, Bhādrapada ba. 13, Friday = 1125 A. D., August 28. | Kannāḍa | Records a gift of land made by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Jayakēśin II of the Kadamba family and his queen Maṇḍaladēvī, for the maintenance of a temple of Śiva founded by <i>Daṇḍanāyaka</i> Siṅgarasa in Kundūr, the modern Narēndra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 298 ff. |
| HIREKERUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 529 | Anaji.—Fragment of a slab on the tank bund. | .... | .... | .... [Vai]śākha śu. 1, Tuesday, solar eclipse. | Do. | Fragmentary. Registers the gift of land and a garden to a temple and for a <i>maṭha</i> . Also registers a gift of land to a Māruti temple. Mentions Jōga-arasa as governing Edavetta-70, Attigēri-12, Elambāru-12 and other divisions. The other details are lost. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 530 | Slab in the same place | Rāshtrakūṭa | Amōghavarsha . . . . | .... | Do. | Seems to record the gift of a garden and land to a temple when Lōkate was governing Banavāsi-nāḍu. Refers to <i>Sasti-parise</i> (i. e. <i>Śukti-parikshe</i>). The figure of a plough-share (<i>mēḷi</i>) is carved in relief below the inscription. In characters of about the 9th century. Published in <i>Progress Reports of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , 1953-57, p. 75, No. 13. |
| 531 | Another stone in the same place . . . . | .... | .... | Raktākshi, Āshāḍha [śu.] 8. | Do. | Badly worn out. Nothing more than the date can be made out. In late characters. |
| 532 | Hero-stone No. 1 set up by the side of the Iṅvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records that Bommeyanāyaka, son of Māreya-nāyaka died after killing a tiger. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 533 | Hero-stone No. 2 in the same place | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Siṅghana | Year 12, Sarvajit, lunar eclipse. | Do. | Badly worn out. Mentions Māchiyanṇa and refers to the killing of several persons by him. |

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| 534 | Hero-stone lying behind the Māruti temple. | | | | Do. . . . | Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record the death of a person. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| 535 | Araṇṇikaṭṭi.—Hero-stone No. 1 in front of Kallēśvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged and incomplete. Mentions Banavāsi-12,000 division and refers to the death of a hero. In characters of the 10th century. Cf. Nos. 536-539 below. |
| 536 | Hero-stone No. 2 in the same place | Rāshtrakūṭa . . . | Gōvinda IV | Saka 852, Vikṛita, Vaiśākha puṇṇami, Saturday. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Incomplete. Mentions <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Māchiyarasa of <i>Brahma-kshatra-kula</i> and Mātūra-vaṃśa and seems to refer to a governor of Banavāsi-12,000. |
| 537 | Hero-stone No. 3 in the same place | Do. . . . | Do. . . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Do. Refers to a <i>mahāsāmanta</i> of Mātūra-vaṃśa. Cf. No. 536 above and No. 538 below. |
| 538 | Hero-stone No. 4 in the same place | Do. . . . | Do. | Saka 852, Vikṛita, Vaiśākha śu. 4, Friday. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Refers to the death of some persons in a cattle raid. Mentions <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Māchiyarasa of the <i>Brahma-kshatra-kula</i> and Mātūra-vaṃśa and his subordinate <i>Perggaḍe Arivarma</i> . |
| 539 | Hero-stone No. 5 in the same place | Do. . . . | Do. . . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Seems to record the death of Māramma, son of Vira-Pull, during a raid on the village. In characters of the 10th century. |
| 540 | Bhairavanapīḍa.—Hero-stone set up near the Bhairava temple. | Do. . . . | Kannarādēva (Kṛishṇa III) . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Mentions <i>Mahādhipati</i> Gōbbhindara as governing Banavāsi-nāḍu and refers to Ero-Chōra. |
| 541 | Māṇṭi stone lying near the same temple | .... | .... | Durmati, Kārttika ba. 10, Monday. Probably=1381 A.D., November 11. | Do. . . . | Damaged. Records that two women, wives of Pāleya-nāyaka and Singana, committed <i>saṭi</i> , their husbands having been killed in some encounter. |
| 542 | Another māṇṭi stone lying in front of the Māruti temple. | .... | .... | Do. The week-day, however, is lost. | Do. . . . | Do. Records that Abe Nāgati, wife of Vōbeya-nāyaka committed <i>saṭi</i> . |
| 543 | Bhōgāvi.—Slab set up in front of the Kallēśvara temple outside the village. | .... | .... | .... Monday, Amā-vāsyā, saṅkramaṇa. | Do. . . . | Badly worn out. Mentions god Sōmanātha of Abalūr and Sattalige-70. Also records the construction of a temple and installation of a <i>līṅga</i> called Rāmēśvara therein by Ekāntada Rāmayya and the gift of certain taxes, land, oil-mills and shops to it by several individuals. In characters of about the 11th-12th century. |
| 544 | Chapparadahaḷi.—Slab set up by the side of Hanumantadēva temple about a mile to the north of the village. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | States that (the land) is the <i>mānya</i> of Mukhyapṛāpadēva (i.e. Hanumān) of Chhapra, obviously the village Chapparadahaḷi. In late characters. |
| 545 | Slab set up behind the same temple | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Mahādēva | Saka 1187, Krōdhana, Chaitra śu...., Thursday. | Do. . . . | Records a gift of land, garden and houses by Viṭṭhala-dannāyaka, the twelve <i>Gavudās</i> and the 12 <i>Hittubōvas</i> to the god Śrīdharēśvara of Elanahaḷi included in the Rattahaḷi division of Banavāsi-12,000. The gift was made in the presence of Mārujāvidēva. |
| 546 | Chattanaḷi.—Slab set up in front of the Basavaṇṇa temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Badly damaged and worn out. Only the imprecatory portion can be made out. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 547 | Another slab in the same place | Vijayanagara . . . | Kumāra Virupana-Voḍeya . . . | Saka 1289, Parābhava, Vaiśākha śu. 11. | Do. . . . | Lower portion damaged. Records a gift of land to god Bhairavadēva installed by Mādarasa. The name of the donor is lost. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | MYSORE—contd. | | | | | |
| | DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | |
| | HIREKERUR TALUK—contd. | | | | | |
| 548 | Chinnmulugund.—Hero-stone set up near the Hanumanta temple. | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Vira Rāmachandradēva | Māgha śu. 5 | Kannaḍa | Worn out. Mentions Bayira-nāyaka. Purport not clear. |
| 549 | Māsti stone near the same temple | .... | .... | Saka 1441, Māgha śu. 12, Monday = 1520 A.D., January 30, f.d.t. -50. | Do. | Badly damaged. Records that a certain woman committed <i>sati</i> on her husband's death. Mentions Mulugunda situated in Raṭṭaḥaḷi-vaḷita. |
| 550 | Sculptured stone in front of the Basavaṇṇa temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the death of Sōmabe, wife of Belī-setṭi and disciple of Bhavasēnadēva of Mūla-saṃgha and Dēva-gaṇa. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 551 | Stone lying by the side of the masjid | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Indifferently engraved. Registers a gift of land as <i>umbali</i> to the mosque. In late characters. |
| 552 | Stone built into the right wall of the Kallēśvara temple. | Chālukya of Kal-yāpa. | Jagadēkamalla II | Year 4, Durmati, Māgha śu. 2, Thursday, Amāśvāyā, solar eclipse, <i>samkrānti</i> . Probably = 1142 A.D., January 1. | Do. | Records a gift of income from taxes like <i>pannāya</i> and <i>biravaṇṇa</i> at Muguda for burning a lamp in the temple of Svayambhu Sōmēśvara by <i>Dandānāyaka</i> Dēvadhara who was in charge of some taxes under <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> , <i>Hiriya-dandānāyaka</i> Rēcharasa, the governor of Banavāsi-12,000. |
| 553 | Stone built into the left side wall of the same temple. | Do. | [Vikramāditya VI] | Chālukya Vikrama 47, Subhakarit, Chaitra Amāśvāyā, Sunday, solar eclipse. Irregular. | Do. | Records a gift of an oil-mill free from <i>bilkoḍe</i> tax for burning lamps in the temple of Sādēśvara by <i>Dandānāyaka</i> Mallarasa and Mahadēvarasa. Tribhuvana, disciple of Rudramayya, wrote the record and Sāvōja, son of Hemmōja of Hiriya-keṇeyūr engraved it. |
| 554 | Slab set up inside the Chikkēśvara temple outside the village. | .... | .... | Siddhārthin, Kārttika śu. 11, Wednesday. Probably = 1319 A. D., October 24, f.d.t. -70. | Do. | Seems to record some grants in favour of the god Chikka-nātha, probably by Chaṇḍa-bhūpāla, son of Bomma. Mentions Honna-muni, disciple of Mēgharāśi. In characters of the 14th century. |
| 555 | Hallūr.—Top of a slab bearing the image of Māruti lying outside the village on the way to Puradakēri. | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Rāmachandra |, Chaitra śu. 1, Thursday. | Do. | Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do. |

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| 556 | Broken slab set up in the same place | Chālukya yāpa. | Ka 1. Jagadēkamalla (II) | | Do. | Fragmentary. The record contains a genealogical account of an officer of the Sinda family (of Belagavatti) who was an <i>antahpurādhyaksha</i> , <i>sēnādhipati</i> , etc. and the <i>heggaḍe</i> of Banavāsi-nāḍu. All other details are lost. |
| 557 | Hirekerūr.—Pillar behind the Tōṭada Virappa temple. | ..... | ..... | Saka 881, Siddhārthi, Vaiśākha śu. 6, Thursday. Irregular. | Do. | States that the pillar was erected by Kahari Mārasimṅayya who performed a <i>gōśāsa</i> . The figure of a plough-share is cut in relief on the face of the pillar. Cf. No. B 86 of A. R. Ep., 1951-52. |
| 558 | Kachavi.—Slab lying near the house of Doḷḍabasavannaṇavara Sivappa. | Rāshtrakūṭa | Dhōra Dhārāvaraḥa (Dhruva). | ..... | Do. | Records a gift of income from tax on ghee to (the goddess) Māribbe of Kachchavi by Maḷāra when Māra of Mādēṇru was governing Banavāsi-12,000. It mentions Appāvinēti as the senior wife and Kattiyara as the son of the chief. In characters of about the 8th century. Published in <i>Progress Reports of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , 1953-57, p. 65, No. 1. |
| 559 | Broken hero-stone near the Local Board well. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. | Fragmentary. Only portions of the imprecatory part can be made out. In characters of about the 8th century. |
| 560 | Stone set up below the banyan tree near the Gaṇappa temple. | ..... | ..... | Saka 1673, Prajōt-patti, Phālguna śu. 6. | Do. | States that four <i>gauda</i> s whose names are mentioned, obtained the <i>Gaudike</i> of the village Kachavi from (Hazarath) Sāhib by paying a <i>nazar</i> of 2150 (rupees). |
| 561 | Another stone in the same place | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. | States that it is the village (<i>pura</i>) of god Sōmanātha of Huligere. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 562 | Stone bearing the image of Gaṇapati in the same place. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. | States that the image was got done by Saṁki-gauṇḍi and Nāgaṇa. In characters of about the 16th century. |
| 563 | Stone set up in the land belonging to Erannagaṇḍa Basavanagaṇḍa Pātīl. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. | States that the <i>maṭha</i> was created for god Bhikṣhāvartti-Basavalingadēva by the <i>divāna</i> , <i>dēśiga</i> s, <i>nāḍiga</i> s, <i>gauda</i> <i>sēnabōga</i> and other devotees. In late characters. |
| 564 | Kaṇavi Shidgōri.—Slab set up in the Siddhēśvara temple on the Siddappaṇagaṇḍa about a mile from the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jayasimha | Uttarāyana saṁkrānti, solar eclipse. | Do. | Lower portion damaged. Records a gift of lands, house-site and oil-mill to Jamadagni Rāmēśvaradēva of Bhagavatiya-Ghaṭṭa by Mahāmandalēśvara Pāṇḍyadēvarasa and his subordinate Kumāra Chaunḍa. The record contains a genealogical account of the former who is said to have belonged to the Kadamba family. The gift was entrusted to Rāma-śaktidēva, the <i>sthānapati</i> of the temple. The composer of the record was Boppa, and Nēmōja engraved it. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 565 | Khaṇḍēbāgūr.—Slab set up beside the temple of Durggavva on the border of the village Rāmatīrtha. | Rāshtrakūṭa | Nityavaraha (Indra III) | Saka 846, Tārāṇa, Pushya, śu. 6, Monday. Uttarā, [Sōbhana]-yōga = 924 A.D., December 20. | Do. | Partly damaged. Seems to record a gift of land by Sōmarāsi-bhatāra when Mahāsāmanta Saṅkaragaṇḍa was governing Banavāsi-12,000. Mentions Vikramāditya, son of Sindaradēva and others, and the village Bāgūr situated in Eḍevōṭṭa-70. Published in <i>Progress Reports of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , 1953-57, p. 76, No. 14. |
| 566 | Another slab in the same place | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. | Damaged. Records a gift of <i>panṇāsu</i> . States that Ereyama was administering the area. In characters of about the 9th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 71, No. 8. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| MYSORE—contd. | | | | | | |
| DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | | |
| HIREKUR TALUK—contd. | | | | | | |
| 567 | Kirgēri.—Fragments of a hero-stone set up against the wall at the entrance of the village, facing the river Tungabhadra. | .... | .... | .... | Kannada | Damaged. Seem to record the death of an individual in fight. Mention a <i>nāyaka</i> whose name is not clear. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 568 | Kōḍamaggi.—Slab set up in front of the Rōvaṇa-Siddhēśvara temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) | Chālukya-Vikrama 15, Pramōḍita, Mārggaśīra śu. 1, Sunday, solar eclipse=1090 A.D., November 24, f.d.t. 16. | Do. | Worn out. Records gifts of lands, garden and oil-mill to the gods Svayambhu-Sōmanātha and others. The gifts were entrusted to Nāṇadeva and Barṃmadeva, sons of Māḍimayya and to the <i>Urodeyas</i> of Kodamoge <i>agrahāra</i> . A portion of the lands granted was given to the priests of the temple. Singamayya wrote the record and Kēṭōja of Abbalur engraved it. |
| 569 | Another slab set up in the same place | Do. | Do. | Chālukya-Vikrama year 1, Pīṅgaḷa. . . . Thursday, Dakṣiṇāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Do. | Lower portion peeled off. Refers to a <i>Mahāpradhāna Mahāśāntādhipati Daṇḍanāyaka</i> whose name is lost. Mentions Eḍevette-70 division. All other details are lost. |
| 570 | Hero-stone set up in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Badly damaged. Records the death of Sāvanta Kāḷeya along with another <i>nāyaka</i> (name not clear) in a fight at Kōḍamoge. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 571 | Slab lying near the temple of Bayala Basavappa beside the field of Khānōji Kelāl. | Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala | Saka 1080, Bahudhānya, Kārttika puṇṇame, Sunday, lunar eclipse. Irregular. | Do. | Badly damaged and worn out. Records gifts of land and money probably to a temple by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Iśvara-deva belonging to the Sinda family of Beḷagutti. The gift was made over to Kalyāṇasaktipandita. It refers to <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> (Nanniya Gaṅga Permaḍidēva) as governing Eḍavatte-70 division. Seems to contain an account of the Sinda family. Other details are lost. |
| 572 | Hero-stone lying in the same place | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Simhapa | Regnal year . . . , Iśvara, Vaiśākha ba 10, Monday=1217 A.D., May 1, f.d.t. 26. | Do. | Damaged. Records that when Vira Ballāḍadēva attacked Beḷavatti, a certain individual (name lost) who was a servant of <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Bāṃḍanikeya Bōmmidēvarasa who was governing Beḷagavatti, fought in the battle and died. |
| 573 | Slab lying in the field of Saṅkarappa Heggēri near the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records a gift of land to god Amṛitēśvaradēva on the occasion of <i>Vijayadaśamī</i> by the <i>Urodeyas</i> , twelve <i>hiṭṭe</i> and <i>aruva-tokkalu</i> headed by <i>Adhikāri</i> Siddharasa. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 574 | Slab lying in the field of Gurunāthappa Dikehita near Māṣūr-Kōḍamaggi bridge. | | | Pramāḍiḥa, (Māgha) śu. 5. | Do. | Indifferently engraved. Seems to record a gift of money by Rāmāchārya. In late characters. |

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| 575 | Mēdūr.—Hero-stone standing in the shrine of Iśvara within the temple of Basappa. | | | Saka 1185 (wrong for 1186), Raktākṣi, Chaitra śu. 1[0], Sunday = 1264 A. D., March 9. | Do. . . . | Records that when Singeya-dannayaka, the <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> of the Hoysaṣa kingdom, raided Haṇaje in the Eḍavetta country and drove away the cattle, <i>Nālaprabhu Śānta</i> Kāṣagauḍa of Mējar, disciple (?) of Mūrujāvidēva, attacked him near the border of Jīḍugūr and Vonnāli (i.e. Honnāli) and died in the fight that ensued after freeing the cattle. The record states that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kumāra</i> Bommi-dēvarasa was administering the country from his capital at Hoṣagauḍa. |
| 576 | Two pieces of a slab lying in front of another Iśvara shrine within the same temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Traḷōkyamalla (Śōmēśvara I) | Saka 907, Pārthiva, M ā g h a śu. 6, Sunday. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Records a gift of land and garden to god Mākāḷēśvaradēva of Mējavura situated in Eḍavatte-70, by <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Bijjarasa. The gift was made over to Agni- bhatṭāraka. One mallar of land was also granted to the stone-mason Gavare. <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chāvunḍarāyarasa was governing Banavāsi-12000. Chāvunḍayya wrote the record. |
| 577 | Slab built into the wall of the same shrine | Do. . . . | Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) | Chālukya-Vikrama 38, N a n d a n a, Pushya ba. 10, Thursday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Right side built in and broken at the bottom. Records a gift of paddy and income from several taxes for worship, offerings and repairs to the temple of god Mākāḷēśvara of Mējavura by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mā... of the Sinda (?) family who was administering Eḍavetta-70 and other areas when <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> <i>Dandantayaka</i> Gōvindarasa was governing Banavāsi-12000 and Sāntalige-1000 divisions. The gift was made over to Lakulīśvara-paṇḍita. Also registers further gifts of income from taxes by other officers whose names are given. |
| 578 | Two pieces of a slab built into the compound wall on the backside of the same temple. | Do. . . . | Traḷōkyamalla (Śōmēśvara I) | Bhādrapada Amāvāsyā, Sunday. | Do. . . . | Records a gift to the temple of god Mākāḷēśvara of Mējavura built by Mākāḷagāvunḍa, after worshipping the feet of Agni-bhatṭāraka. Mentions <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chāvunḍarāyarasa as governing Banavāsi-12000, and <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Bijjarasa as administering Eḍavetta-70, Raṭṭapaḷli-70 and Mūgunda-12. Refers to a certain Ayyana of the Sinda (?) family and some geographical divisions like Māstr-12 and Kundūr-12. Details of gift are lost. Cf. No. 576 above. |
| 579 | Fragment of a slab lying in the dilapidated house of Koritaḡēri Virappa. | .... | .... | .... Bhādra[pada] ba. 12. | Do. . . . | Seems to record a gift. Details are all lost. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| 580 | Slab bearing a <i>nāga</i> imago, in the house of Sri D. B. Kulkarni. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | In late characters. Purport not clear. |
| 581 | Slab lying in the field of Basappa Gubbāra | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged and peeled off. Seems to record a gift. In characters of about the 8th century. |
| 582 | Two pieces of a slab in the same place | Rāshṭrakūṭa | Prabhūtavaraṇa Jagattiṅga (Gōvinda III). | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Contains the figure of a boar on the top. Records a gift of land to the <i>basadi</i> of Mallave (?) by Rājādityarasa of the Saluki (Chālukya) family who was governing Banavāsi-12000. The gift was made over to a preceptor (name lost) who was the disciple of Mōni-gurava. Kirugūḍa engraved the record while [Mādōra] wrote it. Published in <i>Progress Reports of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , 1952-57, pp. 70-71, No. 7. |

B.—Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials, 1958-59—*contd.*

84

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| | MYSORE—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. HIREKERUR TALUK—contd. Mēdūr—concl. | | | | | |
| 583 | Broken piece of a slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa | Contains the epithets <i>Prithvivaṣṭha</i> , etc., and the figure of a horse on the top. In characters of about the 8th century. |
| 584 | Sculptured slab lying on the road to the east of the village. | .. | .... | Saka 13[81], Saumya, Kārttika śu. 2, Monday. Irregular. | Do. | Registers a gift of land to god Brahmadēva by the <i>praje</i> of Mēdūr. Hanumayya wrote the record. |
| 585 | Nāgavanda.—Slab built into the outer wall of Siddhēvara temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III) ruling from Kalyāṇa. | Chālukya-Vikrama 53, Kīlaka, Mārgga-śira, lunar eclipse. Irregular. | Do. | Records a gift of income from <i>handā[ra*]-hana</i> (tax) for burning a perpetual lamp in front of god Brahmeśvara of Nāgārjuna situated in Eḍevetta-70, by Būva, who was a subordinate of Mācharasa who is said to have belonged to the Nandavarṇa and who was governing Eḍevatta-70, [Manta]kere-12 and a division of fifty-six (villages). |
| 586 | Pillar set up outside the same temple, below a mango tree. | .... | .... | Chālukya-Vikrama 45, [Sārva]ri, Kārttika Amā-vāyā, solar eclipse, Sunday. Probably = 1120 A. D., October 24. | Do. | Records that Bāchiga who was a servant of the god (<i>dēvara baṣa</i>) ended his life at Nāgārjuna on the day of the eclipse and his preceptor Nāgarāśīpaṇḍita had the pillar set up in his memory. |
| 587 | Stone lying outside the same temple | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to record the death of a person. In late characters. |
| 588 | Lamp-post set up in front of the Hanumanta temple. | .... | .... | Pṛthala, Māgha.... | Do. | Mentions Rattihalli. Records the setting up of the lamp-post in front of the Hanumanta temple. Do. |
| 589 | Niḍanēgila.—Slab set up by the side of the Kallēśvara temple in the old village. | Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa | Rāyamarāri Sōmēśvara | Saka 1095, Nandana, Uttarāyana saṁkrānti, Amā-vāyā, solar eclipse. Irregular. | Do. | Records a gift of income from several taxes for the worship and offerings in and repairs to the temple of Mallikārjuna at Niḍanēgila by Heggade Viṭha[ra*]sa and Nāraṇadēva, with the permission of Mahāpradhāna Chōlikeya Kēsimayya who was the Dandanāyaka of Banavāse-nāḍu and Dandanāyaka Kariya Mahēśvaradēva Gōyindarasa who was in charge of the Hejjunka and Vaddarāvula taxes. |

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| 590 | Another slab in the same place | Do. | Bijjala | Saka 1087, Pārthiva, Uttarāyana saṁkrānti lunar eclipse. Irregular. | Do. | Worn out at the top. Records a gift of income from several taxes by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Iśvaradēva of the Sinda family of Belagutti, to god Mallikārjuna whose temple at Niḍu-nēgila was built by Uroḍeya Mahādēva. The record gives genealogical account of the donor. It also registers the grant of land, garden, oil-mill and income from taxes, to the same god, for worship and offerings as also for feeding the ascetics and students, by Uroḍeya Mahādēva with the permission of Iśvaradēva, and Barmayya, the Daṇḍanāyaka of the mēlālike of Banavāsi-12000. The gift was made over to the āchārya of Dakṣiṇa Kēdārēśvara of Balipura. The latter is said to have been administering a vast area, the details of which are enumerated, from his capital at Halavura. |
| 591 | Masti stone set up near the same temple | .... | .... | Nāla, Phālguna śu. 5. | Do. | Records that the stone was (set up) in memory of Maleya-nāyaka son of Bira-gavudā. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 592 | Niṭṭūru.—Masti stone set up in the Mallēśvara temple. | .... | .... | Saka 1331 (in words), Virōdhi, Phālguna śu. 4, Friday = 1410 A.D., February 7, f.d.t. 39. | Do. | States that on the death of Māvigaṇḍa son of Gōpagaṇḍa of Niṭṭūru, his wife committed sati. |
| 593 | Pillar in the nararanga of the same temple | .... | .... | Virōdhakrit, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday. Probably = 1215 A.D., April 27. | Do. | States that the image of Muvattamūdēvaru was got done by Cheli-setti, son of Salaki-setti. |
| 594 | Oḍenapura.—Hero-stone built into the side wall of the Virabhadra temple. | .... | .... | [10th regnal year], Prabha[va*], Āśvayuja śu. 10, Monday. Probably = 1146 A. D., October 6. | Do. | Damaged. Records the death of an individual (name lost), during a cattle raid. |
| 595 | Pillar called Hōli Basappa-karṇbha set up outside the village on the way to Arajikatti. | Vijayanagara [Tuluvā] | Narasapa-nāyaka | Saka 1422, Dandubhi, Kārttika śu. 12, Monday = 1500 A.D., November 2. The cyclic year was Raudri. | Do. | Records gift of the three villages Bāṣṭru, Arajikatte and Lingapura by Kompaśomana-nāyaka to Kamveya-Vōḷeya. Tribhuvanirupādāchārya Niramjanayya wrote the record. |
| 596 | Parvata-Shidgēri.—Pillar set up in the field of Gaviyappa Gauḍa. | [Yādava of Dēvagiri] | Name lost | Saka 1187, Krōdhana, Vaiśākha Purnami, Friday, Viśākhā, Siva-yōga = 1265 A.D., May 1. | Do. | Damaged. Top portion of the pillar is broken. Records the gift of the village Siddagēri to Śrīparvata Mallikārjuna Sivadēva by Mahāpradhāna Viṭṭhala-dannāyaka. The gift was made over into the hands of Mahēśvaradēva, who was a disciple of Paripūrṇa Sivāchārya, the āchārya of the temple, in the latter's presence. |
| 597 | Puradakēri.—Hero-stone set up in the Basappa temple. | Hoysala | Vira-Ballāla ruling from [Dora]-samudra. | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records the death of an individual probably caused by an elephant. The figure of a man being trampled by an elephant is depicted on the stone. In characters of the 13th century. |

| Sl No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| MYSORE—contd. | | | | | | |
| DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | | |
| HIREKERUR TALUK—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| 598 | Varāha.—Hero-stone set up in front of the Kallēśvara temple. | .... | .... | Saka 1210, Sarvva-dhāri, Jyēsthā śu. 7, Thursday. Irregular. | Kannāḍa . . . | Records the death of Sōva-gavuḍa, son of Maṁṭa-gavuḍa, in a fight when Pa[ra*]śurāmadēva attacked the village Voruva. Kōti-nāyaka, son of Sōya-nāyaka was governing Yeḍavaṭa. |
| 599 | Fragment of another hero-stone lying in the same place. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Kannāḍa | Contains only a fragment of the verse <i>Jitēna labhyatē lakshmīḥ</i> , etc. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| 600 | Slab set up in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Kannāḍa . . . | Completely worn out. Seems to refer to a Chālukya king. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 601 | Māsti stone lying under the banyan tree near the tank-bund of the old village. | .... | .... | Saka 1329, Sarvvajit, Māgha ba. 7, Thursday= 1408 A.D., January 19. | Do. . . . | Damaged. States that on the death of Chikka.setṭi, his wife [Chikkavve] committed <i>saṭi</i> . |
| 602 | Another Māsti stone set up on the other side of the same tank-bund. | .... | .... | Saka 1369 (current), Kali 4548 (current), Kāhaya, [Māgha] ba. 14, Tuesday= 1447 A.D., February 14. | Do. . . . | Do. States that when Maleya-nāyaka and another person (name not clear) died after killing a tiger, the wives of the two persons committed <i>sahagamana</i> with them, and that the stone was set up in their memory. |
| 603 | Sculptured stone, bearing the image of a hero on a horse, in the same place. | .... | .... | Saka 1368, Kāhaya, Mārggaśira ba. 7, Sunday. Irregular. | Do. . . . | States that the image of Rāmanātha was got done by Mallarasa-nāyaka, son of Lakapa-nāyaka of Orava. |
| 604 | Virāpura.—Stone set up in Survey No. 3/2C. | .... | .... | Saka 1753, Khara, Mārggaśira śu. 4. | Do. . . . | Indifferently engraved. Seems to record a <i>sartamāṇya</i> gift. |
| 605 | Yammiganūr.—Slab set up near the steps of the <i>tuhuva-kōṇḍa</i> in the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jagadēkamalla [II] | Year...., Āśvayuja śu.... | Do. . . . | Top right side worn out. Records a gift of four <i>matṭar</i> of land to god Rāmēśvara of Emmanūr. Mentions Banavāse-12000. |
| 606 | Hero-stone lying behind the Paramēśvara temple outside the village. | Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa. | Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala | Year 10, Pārthiva.... | Do. . . . | Damaged and worn out. Records the death of an individual in a fight. Refers to a <i>Hoyasa-maṇḍalika</i> (name lost). Cf. No. 610 below. |

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|-----------------|---|------------------------|---|---|-----|--|
| 607 | Slab set up by the side of the same temple | Do.] | Vijayaditya (Bijja) | (1) Jagadēkamalla year...., [Saka] 1070, Prabhava, Paushya Amāvāsyā, Uttarāyana-sam-krānti, Monday. =1174 A.D., December 24, Wednesday. The Saka year was current. (2) Sarvajit, Chaitra puṇṇami, Vishu-sankramana, Monday. Irregular. | Do. | Records that Kāma-gāvūṇḍa, son of Kētisetṭi had the temple of Rāmēśvara built at Emmanūr situated in Nāgarakhaṇḍa of Banavāse-nāḍu, and donated a garden and land to the same on the first date. On the same day the Five hundred (<i>mahājanas</i>) of the place and also Mallibōva-danḍanāyaka, an officer in charge of the taxes donated the income from the taxes. In the next year, Vibhava, Kāmagāvūṇḍa having passed away, his son Rēcha-gāvūṇḍa renewed the same gifts and entrusted them into the hands of Atṭa-hāsa-muni of the <i>Pāṣupata</i> school on the second date. The inscribed slab was set up by Masapi-sotti, son of Jakki-setti. At the time of the second date Sōvidēva of the Kadamba family was governing the Banavase country. Cf. <i>M.A.R.</i> , 1928, p. 77, No. 79. |
| 608 | Hero-stone set up in front of the same temple. | Do. | Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva | Year 10, Durmukhi, Āśvayuja ba. 13, Sunday = probably 1178 A.D., October 2. | Do. | Records the death of Sōvi-setti, son of Bammi-setti of Kōṇam-gēri, during a fight with robbers who attacked him in a field near Annigere when he was proceeding towards the north on business. |
| 609 | Another hero stone in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Worn out. Records the death of a Setti during a cattle raid. The inscription was engraved by Banu(vōja). Cf. <i>M.A.R.</i> , 1928, p. 79, No. 80. |
| 610 | A third hero-stone in the same place | Kalachuri of Kal-yāpa. | Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala | Year 11 Vyaya, Chaitra ba. 9, Sunday = 1166 A.D., March 27. | Do. | Records the death of Masana, son of Kētamalla-setti, a subordinate of the <i>Hoysaḷa-maṇḍalika</i> (name not given) in a fight with Bammaraśa and Biraraśa when the latter attacked the fort of Ginnalagundi and cleverly made the <i>Hoysaḷa-maṇḍalika</i> come out for battle. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 80, No. 81. |
| 611 | Hero-stone built into the roof of the same temple | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Sinhapa | Bahudhānya, Jyēshtha āu. 8, Sunday = 1218 A.D., June 3. (The month was Nija-Jyēshtha.) | Do. | Right side built in. Records the death of Malloya-nāyaka, a servant of Bāndanikoya Bammidēvarasa in a fight when the fort of Belagavatti was attacked by a <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> whose name cannot be made out. |
| SIRIHATTI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 612 | Lakshmiśvara.—Pillar in the <i>nāḍuvana</i> <i>bamka</i> of the northern entrance of the Sōmēśvara temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records a gift of land to Dēhuta Ohilādēva by Sivarāmatande. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| 613 | Slab built into the right side wall of the house of Barmappa Tanḍigēri inside the same temple, to the west. | Vijayanagara | Sāvanna Voḍeya, son of Vira Hariyappa Voḍeya. | Saka 1275, Vijaya, Āśvayuja āu. 10, Tuesday — 1353 A.D., October 8. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to refer to repairs to the temple of Sōmayyadēva by a <i>Nāyaka</i> of Chikkakere. Mentions Gōveya-nāyaka. |
| 614 | Below a panel of sculptures to the left (top) of the southern entrance of the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Contains the names Sivarāmavoḍeya, Sri Sōmanāthadēva and Pūjākāri Chikara. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| 615 | Below a sculpture opposite the above, to the right. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Contains the name Gujala Parisu-nāyaka. Do. |
| 616 | Two dressed stones built into the wall of the southern entrance of the same temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Mentions Bammaya who was perhaps a sculptor. This name is engraved on many such stones here. |

| S. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| SHIRHATTI TALUK—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Lakshmēśvara—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 617 | Slab kept in the house of Dharmānta Basappa. | .... | Hajarat Ankusakhānasāhēb | Saka 1533, Virāḍhi, Pushya śu. 3. | Kannaḍa | Records the construction of a well for the purpose of supplying water to the cattle as well as the people and the planting of trees and building of a <i>dharmasāla</i> for shelter. Also records a grant of land for the maintenance of the same during the regime of Hajarat Sāhēb. |
| 618 | Same slab | .... | Do. | .... | Marāṭhi, Nāgarī | Contents same as in No. 617 above. |
| 619 | Hero stone built into the roof of the <i>navaranga</i> of the Lakshmīlīnga temple. | Rāshtrakūṭa | Nityavarsha [Indra III] | Saka [8]39, Dhātu, .. śu. 10, Sunday. | Kannaḍa | Sides built in. Mentions <i>Nālgūruṇḍa</i> Chāvūṇḍa-nāyaka and another who was governing Purigere-300. Refers to an attack upon Kalivura. |
| 620 | Slab set up by the side of the same temple | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla [Vikramāditya VI] ruling from Kalyāṇa. | Chālukya-Vikrama 2, Piṅgaḷa, Srāvaṇa paurṇamī, .. lunar eclipse= 1077 A.D., August 6. | Do. | Badly damaged. Records the renewal of a gift of land, etc., for worship, offerings, etc., of a temple (name lost) at Purigere by the king. The gift was made over to Mallikārjjuna- [pamḍita]. Contains a genealogical account of the imperial family. Details of the gift, etc., cannot be made out. |
| 621 | Slab set up in front of the Nārāyaṇasvāmin temple in Kurubargēri. | Rāshtrakūṭa | Nityavarsha [Indra III] | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records a gift of land and income from taxes to god Biranārāyaṇa by a <i>seṭṭi</i> (name not clear). Also records a similar gift to the same god by Kēśava. Mentions Purigere Three-hundred division as governed by an individual (name not clear). In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 622 | Slab built in to a step leading to the back-yard of the Taluk Office. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Badly worn out. Records a gift of land by the Three-hundred <i>Okkalu</i> and the <i>nālgāmūṇḍa</i> . In characters of about the 9th century. |
| GULBARGA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| CHINCHOLI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 623 | Chimmanchōḍ.—Slab lying in a pit in the field of Ismail Sahib Mulla. | | | Saka 973, Khara, Vaiśākha śu. 10, Wednesday= 1051 A.D.; April 23; the weekday was Tuesday. | Do. | Records a grant of 53 <i>matṭar</i> of land to god Sōmēśvara by a certain Bijjarasa. |

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| 624 | Hudthahalli.—Slab kept on the road-side to the left of the entrance to Māli-gauḍa's house. | [Rāshtrakūṭa] | [Kannaradēva] | | Do. | Damaged and worn out. |
| 625 | Itibārpūr.—Slab kept outside the Lakṣmī temple on the top of the hill. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Seems to refer to a <i>maṇḍapa</i> . In late characters. |
| 626 | Kerōḷi.—Slab built into the wall of the house of Siddhappa Tōṭapagōḷu. | .... | .... | Hemalambī, Jaksha (Jyēshtha) 8. | Do. | States that (the wall) was built on the date specified. In late characters. |
| 627 | Kēswār.—Slab kept in front of the ruined Śikhṛa temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Seems to refer to some gift made to the <i>Brahmachāri</i> of the place of Elkōṭi and the Two-hundred. In characters of about the 8th century. |
| 628 | Slab built into the wall of the Kumbāra-gūḍa | .... | .... | Saka 1307, Krōdhana, Chaitra ba. 2, Wednesday = 1385 A.D., March 29. | Do. | States that...mati-setti of the Vaiśya-kula, a disciple of Māgha-nandi, who was a disciple of Amarakīrtti, renovated the <i>Chaityālaya</i> of Pāravanātha in Kēśavapura. |
| 629 | Slab built into the wall of the well called Jira Juvra. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Kannaḍa | Records the death of a certain Bamma-setti. In characters of the 11th-12th century. |
| 630 | Slab lying in front of the Araḷi Hanumān temple. | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa | Badly worn out. Seems to refer to a cattle raid. In characters of about the 9th century. |
| 631 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Contents similar to those of No. 630 above. Do. |
| 632 | Mogha Slab kept outside the Juma Masjid on the road side. | Rāshtrakūṭa | .... | Saka 839, Iśvara, Phālguna śu. 6, Thursday = 918 A.D., February 18. The weekday was Wednesday. | Do. | Damaged and worn out. Records a gift of 300 <i>maṭṭar</i> of land to god Ādityadēva installed by Chandiga at Moragho. The recipient of the gift was Bālachandra-bhaṭṭāra. |
| 633 | Two pieces of a slab kept inside the Rāma-linga temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanaśalla | .... | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. |
| 634 | Nidgunda Pillar inside the Navakoti Nāyaka temple. | Rāshtrakūṭa | Akālavarsha [Kṛishṇa III] | Saka 861, Vikāri, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Monday. Irregular. | Do. | The inscription stops after giving the date with the king's name. |
| 635 | Pillar inside the Kālamma temple | Hoyasān | Vishṇuvardhana Virā-permāḍidēva | Year [1]8, Parābhava, Āshāḍha śu. 6, Sunday = 1128 A.D., June 27. | Do. | Damaged and worn out. Registers a gift of land. Mentions a <i>nāyaka</i> (name illegible). |
| 636 | Pastāpur. Slab lying on the top of the Tāḍpallivāri hill. | .... | .... | .... | Telugu | Records the gift of Tōnipalle as an <i>agrahāra</i> to several Brāhmanas by Chālukya-Paṣāyila Dēvarāja on the occasion of a solar eclipse. In late characters. |
| 637 | Peṭachiganpalli -Slab lying in the field of Dhūlappa. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Seems to record the gift of a village to Pōtāryya. Do. |
| 638 | Slab lying in the field of Ghāḷappa Arepūr | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| MYSOORE—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| CHINCHOLI TALUK—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 639 | Shirhalli.—Sides of a slab built into the wall of the village <i>buraj</i> . | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla . . . . . | .... | Kannaḍa . . . | Registers the endowment of 40 <i>mattar</i> of land and a house site into the hands of the <i>mahājanas</i> of the <i>agrahāra</i> of Sirivola for the expenses towards the feeding of travellers and students. The gift was made by Nārāyaṇa-setti, brother of Išvarasetti, after purchasing them for the purpose. In characters of the 12th century. |
| 640 | Slab kept outside the ruined Nāgalinga temple. | Do. | Trailōkyamalla (Taila III) | Year 4, Śrīmukha, Pushya śu. 8, Monday, Uttarāyana-saṁkrānti. Irregular. | Do. | Gives the genealogy of the king and records the building of three temples of Harihara and a tank in <i>agrahāra</i> Sirivaḷli by <i>Dandanāyaka</i> Vimalāditya and his brother Chandra. Sirivaḷli is said to have been situated in Berani-500 governed by <i>Mahāmandalēśvara</i> Sōvarasa. Also records grant of land by the <i>mahājanas</i> of Sirivaḷli for worship and offerings, etc., in the temples referred to above. |
| 641 | Tāḍpalli.—Slab lying on top of the Tāḍpallivāri hill. | .... | .... | .... | Telugu, Nāgarī . . . | Gives the boundary of the village Tāṇipalli. In late characters. |
| SHAHUPUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 642 | Koḍamanahalli.—Stone set up in front of the temple of Hanumān. | .... | .... | Virōdhi, Śrāvaṇa . . . | Kannaḍa . . . | Records a grant of two <i>mattar</i> of land to god Rāmanātha by a certain [Rayiyaga]-nāyaka. In late characters. |
| SHORAPUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 643 | Dēvāpur.—Slab in the temple of Kallappaṇṇa on the bank of the stream. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | [Tribhuvanamalla Sōmēśvara IV] | Krōdhi, Bhādrapada śu. 12, Monday = 1184 A.D., August 12. | Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa. | Damaged. Gives the genealogy of the Chālukya family from Taila II to Sōmēśvara IV. Records a gift of land to a god (name lost), by Māravarasa, a subordinate of the king, when he visited Dēvāpura. Mentions the division of Sagara. <i>Paṇḍita</i> Mallayya wrote the record. |
| 644 | Kembhāvi.—Pillar in the Rēvaṇa Sīdhēśvara temple. | Do. | Trailōkyamalla [Sōmēśvara I] | Śaka 976, Jaya, Pushya, Uttarāyana - saṁkrānti. Probably = 1054 A.D., December 24, Saturday. | Kannaḍa . . . | Records the installation of the god Malibēśvara by Māliyaḍbarasi, wife of <i>Mahāmandalēśvara</i> Rēvarasa and registers a grant of land by her for the worship of the god, the maintenance of musicians and feeding of ascetics and students studying in the <i>maṭha</i> . The grant was entrusted to Śivabhaṭāra. Also records a supplementary grant of land and <i>manneyada</i> <i>sāmya</i> of the villages Karāḍikal and Kūdalige situated in Kembāvi-24 and of Nagaravura situated in Sagara-300 to the same deity. Kembāvi is described as <i>Rājadhāni</i> . The record was written by Chaṅgaḍēvayya. Rēvarasa is credited with subduing <i>Mummuni Koṅkaniga</i> . Noticed in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XII, pp. 292-93. |

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| 645 | Slab lying in the Harijana-kēri | | | Saka 977, Hēma- lambi, Kārttika śu. 10, Monday, Uttarāyana - sam- krānti. Irregular. | Do. | The inscription commencing with the description of the 500 <i>pura-paramēśvaras</i> of Ayyāvole, states that they and the <i>nakharas</i> headed by Gejala setti, Ganni-setti and others, made a grant of paddy to the god Nakharēśvaradēva of the <i>agrahāra</i> Elage. |
| 646 | Same slab | .... | .... | Saka 987, Viśvāvasu, Aśvija śu. 5, Sun- day, Uttarāyana- samkrānti. Irre- gular. | Do. | Records a grant of betel-leaves for offerings to god Vināyaka- dēva of Elage by Nāgisetti, Chettisetti, the <i>gātrigas</i> and <i>Hannavanigas</i> . |
| 647 | Slab kept near the well called Dōṣigarabāvi | .... | .... | Saka 1262, Vikrama, Kārttika ba. 3, Tuesday=1340 A.D., November 7, f.d.t. 34. | Sanskrit, Kannaḍa | Records the erection of the <i>nishidhi</i> (memorial pillar) of Lōka- chandrādēva belonging to Mūla-saṃgha, Sarasvatī-gachchha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Kuṇḍakund-ānvaya. Refers to the son of Mahādēva-śrēṣṭhi. The concluding portion of the epigraph is damaged. |
| 648 | Slab built into the wall of the same well | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa | Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Kuṇḍakund-ānvaya and Maladhāridēva. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 649 | Sculptured stone kept near the gate of the police station. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Seems to refer to the death of a person named Chanda. Do. |
| 650 | Slab built into the wall of the well called the Darasantarabāvi. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Reads (1) <i>Ananta Mudgala</i> (2) <i>Rāmatīrtha</i> [!?] <i>Śrīr=astu</i> [!]. In late characters. |
| KANARA (NORTH) DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| ANKOLA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 651 | Kanagil.—Slab outside and to the west of the village. | Kadamba | S vachitta | .... | Kannaḍa | The inscription is much damaged and illogible. |
| KANARA (SOUTH) DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| KARKALA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 652 | Idu.—Slab set up behind the Mūjilnāya līhāta temple. | Vijayanagara | Hariyappaḍeya (Harihara II) | Saka 1312, Pramō- dūta, Dhanus, Pūḍya, Thursday= 1390 A.D., Decem- ber 8. | Do. | Registers a <i>sarvaṃānya</i> gift of land to god Manjināthadēva by <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Liṅgarasa-voḍeya who was governing Maṅga- lūra-rājya. |
| 653 | Kārkala.—Two pieces of a slab lying be- hind the Gaṇapati temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Registers gifts of rice by some individuals and a grant of money by Pāṇḍyappa voḍeya for a perpetual lamp. In characters of about the 15th century. |
| 654 | Slab in the field 50 yards to the right of the same temple. | .... | .... | Saka 1451, | Do. | Damaged and worn out. Registers a gift of paddy and money by Mādarasi, wife of Rāma-sēnabōva, and her daughter-in- law Bommarasi and Chikka-Sankamma, the wife of Narasappa- sēnabōva. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| KOLAR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| CHINTAMANI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 655 | Kōnappalli.—Hero-stone lying beside the railway line outside the village. | Nojamba | Iriva-nojamba | .... | Kannada | Refers to the death of a person in a fight. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. <i>Mys. Arch. Rep.</i> , 1924, p. 46, No. 45. |
| 656 | Another hero-stone lying in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Tamil | Damaged. Records the setting up of a stone by Sanamaraśan in the place where his father Muttaraśan, son of Ādittan-araśan and the <i>mandalika</i> of Vēngai-nādu died. Guṇa[kka]-raśan, an ancestor of the hero is described as the <i>tilaka</i> of the Jayavamsa family. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| SIDLAGHATTA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 657 | Sidlaghatta.—Two faces of the pillar in front of the Māruti temple. | .... | .... | .... Chaitra śu. 9, Tuesday. | Kannada | Indifferently engraved. Refers to the erection of a lamp-post. Mentions Tirumalanātha, son of Bāmōja and Tiruvengalanātha. Timmu engraved the record. In late characters. |
| SRIJIVASAPUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 658 | Alavatta.—Slab lying in the Varaderāja temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a cattle raid. In characters of about the 9th century. |
| 659 | Stone set up below the tank bund | Nojamba | Iriva-nojamba | .... | Do. | Records a gift of <i>bittukate</i> by the king. In characters of about the 10th century. |
| 660 | Base of the <i>linga</i> in a ruined temple near the tank. | Chōja | Kulōttunga [I] | .... | Tamil | Badly damaged. Commences with the <i>pratasti</i> , <i>Puḡalmādu viḷanga</i> , etc. Seems to record a grant to some deity. |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| DEVADURG TALUK | | | | | | |
| 661 | Gobbūr.—Slab set up near the Baṅgārada Basavappa temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla [Vikramāditya VI] | Chālukya-Vikrama year 20, Yuva, Pushya ba. 11, Monday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti=1086 A.D., December 24, f.d.t. 42. | Kannada | Records a grant of land by Sarvakratu Ereyana-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya Sōmayāji to the gods Viśṇudēva, Itamēśvaradēva and another (name lost). The donor had received this land as one of the Two Hundred (<i>mahājanas</i>) who were the recipients of the villages Hūvinahālu and Kalmale from the king. Also states that the village Gobbūr was given by Āhavamalla to the <i>mahājanas</i> as <i>dakṣiṇā</i> at the time of the performance of <i>kōṭi-hōma</i> . |
| 662 | Same slab, second side | | | [Chālukya-Vikrama] year 6, Krōdhana, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5, Friday=1086 A.D., August 8. | Do. | Fragmentary. Mentions <i>Kramada Mallidēva-bhaṭṭa</i> and refers to some grants, details of which are lost. |

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| 663 | Slab set up near the temple of Chinchōli Basavanna. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jagadēkamalla (II) | Year 4, Durmatī, Aśāḍha śu. 7, Thursday=1141 A.D., June 12. | Do. | Records a grant of land by Vaiṣṇava Mañchyappaṇa for the worship and offerings to god Kēśavadēva installed by him. The grant land was purchased from Vaiṣṇava Kandarpa-bhaṭṭa. Another grant of land situated to the west of Karkasakere was made at the time of the installation of the deity by the <i>mahājanas</i> of Hiriya Gobbūr. Other grants made by different individuals to the same god are also recorded. |
| 664 | Slab built horizontally into the wall of the old <i>chāṇḍi</i> . | Do. | Do. | Year 7, Raktākshi, Śrāvapa śu. 5, Friday=1144 A.D., July 7. | Do. | Records a grant of paddy levied on different articles of merchandise by the Mālegāra-Aruvattokkalu and Billa-Three-Hundred for the worship of the god Nāgabhūṣana on the Kanakagiri to the west of <i>Piriya-brahmajuri</i> , <i>Sarvanamasyad-agrahāra</i> Hiriya-Gobbūr. |
| 665 | Slab set up in the temple of Mēṣaṅkara | Do. | Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) | Year 8, Subhānu, Phālguna ba. 5, Friday. Irregular. | Do. | Gives the descriptive account of Gobbūr (also called Gopura-grāma), its <i>mahājanas</i> and the <i>Mēṣāsircaru</i> , in verse. Records a grant of money collected at the rate of one <i>hana</i> on every <i>kuṇṭeya-mēli</i> by the <i>Mēṣāsircaru</i> for worship and offerings to god Mahāliṅga Mēṣēvara installed by them. |
| 666 | Fragment of a stone set up in the masonry of the well in front of the same temple. | .... | .... | ..... 7, Monday | Do. | Records a grant of money to the god Mēṣēvara installed by the <i>Mēṣāsircaru</i> Kasaya-nāyaka, Narasiṅga-nāyaka and others of Gobbūr. Records also a grant of two flower-trees by the <i>Mūlagāra-Aruvattokkalu</i> to the same god. The inscription was written by Mallidēva, son of Rāmadēva. |
| 667 | Slab leaning against the left wall of the same temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Traiḍōkyamalla (Talla III) | Year [3], Śrīmukha, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Friday=1153 A.D., April 3. | Do. | Damaged. Records some gifts for the worship of the god [Tri-purāntaka] probably by Gāṇaḍa Kāṭi-seṭṭi. Also records some other grants to Kēśavadēva by other officials and individuals. |
| 668 | Same slab | Do. | Do. | Year [5], Bhāva, Phālguna ba. 1, Saturday=1155 A.D., February 19, f.d.t. 23. | Do. | Records a grant of taxes on loads carried on the backs of oxen, bisons and donkeys, for the worship and offerings to the god Kēśavadēva (whose temple was situated) to the north of that of Tripurāntaka in <i>agrahāra</i> Piriya-Gobbūr. A copper plate recording the grant was also issued. Gāṇaḍa Kāṭi-seṭṭi and the five hundred Śrāmīs were entrusted with the work of executing the grant. Similar grants for the worship of the god as well as for the feeding of the <i>pūjāri</i> by the <i>nāḍu</i> are also recorded. |
| 669 | Slab built into the ruined temple called the <i>Bukkiṣṇavara-gudi</i> . | Do. | Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Jayanti-pura. | Chālukya-Vikrama year .., Jyēṣṭha Amāvāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse. | Sanskrit and Kannaḍa. | Registers a grant of land made by Ādityabhaṭṭa-sōmayāji, after purchasing it from [Pāla]dēva, to the gods Kēśavadēva, Harihara, Gaṇapati, Sarasvatī, Sūrya and Mahēśvara. |
| 670 | Slab lying on the bank of the pond behind the same temple. | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Sīṅghapa | Dhātṛi, Bhādrapada ba. 11, Friday=1216 A.D., September 9. | Kannaḍa | Records a grant of four <i>matṭar</i> of land in Inḡuḷṣaḷli by the <i>mummuri-dandas</i> of Hiriya-Gobbūr. The grant land was entrusted to the Two Hundred (<i>mahājanas</i>) of Mosaḷikallu. The purpose of the grant is not specified. |
| 671 | Pillar in the right corner of the Venkaṭēvara temple. | Do. | Do. | Saka 1136 (current), Śrīmukha, Vaiśākha Amāvāsyā, solar eclipse. 1213 A.D., April 22, Monday. The month was Pūrṇimānta. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records a gift of land to a number of Brāhmaṇas of Gōpura-grāma by Jātavēda-bhaṭṭa at the instance of Lakṣmīdēva, a subordinate officer under the king. Also records similar grants of land by the donors' sons Manilu-bhaṭṭapādhyāya Sōmayāji, Saṅkara-bhaṭṭapādhyāya Sōmayāji and Sripati-bhaṭṭapādhyāya Sōmayāji. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | MYSORE—contd. | | | | | |
| | RAICHUR DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | |
| | DEVADURG TALUK—concl'd. | | | | | |
| | Gabbūr—concl'd. | | | | | |
| 672 | Slab set up on the bank of the well in front of the Bāla-Hanumān temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | [Bhūlōkamalla] | .... | Kannaḍa | Only a portion of the <i>prasaṣti</i> is preserved. |
| 673 | Slab set up near the same well | .... | .... | [Pārthiva]. Māgha Amāvāsyā, (Tues- day). | Do. | Seems to record some gift, details not clear. In characters of about the 14th century. |
| | GANOAVATI TALUK | | | | | |
| 674 | Ānegondi.—Slab lying on the roadside near the Gaṇapati temple. | .... | .... | Śaka 1792 | Telugu | Mentions a Vira-Veṅkata-Mahārāyaḷu who had the titles <i>Rajādhirāja</i> and <i>Rājaparamēśvara</i> . |
| 675 | Slab lying near the house of Venkatarāmaṇarājulu. | .... | .... | Śaka 1887 | Do. | Mentions Tirumalarāyaḷu who is also given the same titles as above. |
| 676 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | Śaka, Māgha śu., eclipse. | Kannaḍa | Badly worn out. Mentions <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rāmarāja and Timmarāja and seems to record a grant by the latter for the merit of the former. |
| 677 | Slab built into the platform behind the temple of Ranganātha. | Vijayanagara | .... | Śaka 1512, Khara, Vaiśākha ... | Telugu | Do. Mentions <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rāmarāja. The details of the grant are completely worn out. |
| 678 | Slab built into the wall of the Jain temple | Do. | Harihara | Chitrabhānu, Vaiśākha, śu. 3. Monday=1342 A.D., April 8. | Sanskrit, Kannaḍa | Partly broken. Records the construction of a <i>chaityālaya</i> by Irugapa-danḍanāyaka, son of Baicha-danḍanātha, the general of Harihara, probably at the instance of the latter. The name of the city in which it was built is lost but it is stated to be situated in Kuntala-vishaya in Karnāṭa-maṇḍala. A genealogy of the Jaina teachers is given. |
| 679 | Pillar in the Chintāmaṇi Ārama | .... | .... | Śaka | Kannaḍa | Fragmentary. Only a part of the first two lines are preserved. |
| 680 | Boulder in the river opposite to the same Ārama. | .... | .... | Hemalamba. Pushya, Thursday. | Sanskrit, Kannaḍa | Records the death by <i>Samyaktva-vrata</i> of Kālubāyi, wife of <i>Pradhāna</i> Buddharāja. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 681 | Slab in the banana grove outside the village. | Vijayanagara | Praṇḍhapratāpa Damarāya | Śaka 1358, Nṣja, Phālguna śu. 1, Tuesday=1437 A. D., February 6, f.d.t. 33. | Kannaḍa | In cursive script. Records the construction of the temple of Bhairavadēva. |
| 682 | Boulder on the bank of the river near the ferry. | Do. | Kampabhūpa | Śaka 1304 (<i>chandra- anala-nabha-vēda</i>), Rudhirōdgārīn. | Sanskrit, Kannaḍa | Seems to state that Kampa-bhūpa (son of Harihara) had a path made to the Tuṅgabhadra. |

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|-----------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 683 | Another boulder in the same place | Do. . . . | Sadāśivarāya | Saka 1478, Ānanda, Chaitra śu.1, Thursday=1556 A.D., March 12. The cyclic year is a mistake for Anala. | Kannaḍa | Registers a deal entered into by the <i>Bōyas</i> and <i>Ambigas</i> of the Ānegondi river with Mahālinga-oḍeya when the former agreed to give 2 <i>kāsu</i> for a big ferry and 1 <i>kāsu</i> for a smaller one. |
| LINGSUGUR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 684 | Bhōgāpur. —Boulder called the Narasina-guṇḍu, about a mile away from the village. | .... | .... | Hēmaḷambi, Phāl-guṇa ba. 5. | Do. . . . | Records a grant of land on lease at Bhōgāpur to Narasayya, by Mummadi Āmānākānā/umānkhān-oḍeya. In late characters. |
| 685 | Gauḍūr.—Slab lying in the bed of the stream about a mile away from the village. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Fragmentary. Seems to contain a string of epithets such as <i>Aronardana</i> , etc. In characters of about the 7th century. |
| 686 | Slab lying near a well called Ūra-bhāvi | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jayasimha | Saka 947, Krōdhana, Phālguna śu. 1, Sunday= 1026 A.D., February 20, f.d.t. 12. | Do. . . . | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land, details lost. |
| 687 | Halkāvatigi.—Boulder in front of the old <i>chāvaḍi</i> . | Kadamba . . . | Singarasa . . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Damaged. Contains a <i>prastāvi</i> of the Kadamba chief. Seems to record a grant, details lost. |
| 688 | Another boulder in the field of Garasangi Hanumagaṇḍa. | Do. . . . | Do. . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Do. Seems to record a grant of money and land. |
| 689 | Slab built into the floor of the Dattātrēya temple, about a mile away from the village. | .... | .... | .... | Kannaḍa, Nāgarī | Do. Seems to mention a <i>purōhita</i> of the place. In late characters. |
| 690 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Mentions <i>Bukama</i> . Do. |
| 691 | Do. Third slab | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī . . . | Reads <i>Śāujidāsa</i> . Do. |
| 692 | Slab bearing the sculpture of Hanumān | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Seems to read <i>Nisamyā[lōpya]ruhu</i> . Do. |
| 693 | Jāvūr.—Slab set up near the Rāmalinga temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jagadēkamalla [Jayasimha II] . . . | (1) Saka 938, Naja, Uttarāyana-samkrānti=1016 A.D., December 23, Sunday. (2) Saka 940, Bahudhānya, Pauṣha ba. 11, Friday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Kannaḍa | States that the village Jāvūr together with all the taxes was granted to <i>Maneverggade</i> Chattapayya-nāyaka (by the king) on the first date and a copper-plate charter was issued to that effect. Another grant for illumination on the occasion of Uttarāyana-samkrānti and Dipāvalī, in the temple of Traipurushadēva was made on the second date by <i>Mahāmaṇḍa-lēstara</i> Jōgapayya who camped at Jāvūru on his way to the military station in Karahaṇa-nāḍu, in appreciation of the righteous deeds of Chattapayya. Similar grants of money were made by <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Bhīmadēvarasa and other officers in charge of different taxes. |
| 694 | Kamaladinni. —Two sides of a pillar lying near the Jāvura temple. | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Simhapa | Saka 1132, Pramōḍa, Āshāḍha śu. 3, Monday, Dakṣiṇāyana-samkrānti. Irregular. | Do. . . . | Damaged. States that the king's subordinate Narasiṅga-rāhuta was governing Karaḍikallu-300. —Mentions the river Kṛishnavenṇa. |
| 695 | Two other sides of the same pillar | Do. | Do. . . . | Do. . . . | Nāgarī . . . | Damaged. Purport not clear. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot. | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| LINGSUGUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Kamaladinni—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 696 | Two fragments of a slab in the compound of Lakshmma temple. | Vijayanagara | Krishpadēvarāya | Saka 1445 (current). Chitrabhānu, Vaiśākha śu. | Kannaḍa | Records a grant of land made to the Lakshmi temple, probably by a certain Ōba-nāyaka. Mudugala-sime is mentioned. |
| 697 | Kōṭi.—Slab lying in front of the temple of Hanumān. | Do. | Sudādīvarāya | Saka 1481, Pingala, Phālguna ba. 10. Irregular. | Do. | States that the <i>Ganāchāryas</i> and the <i>Jōgammās</i> of the <i>saṁaya</i> of god Parvatadēva were entitled to certain privileges on occasions of marriages etc., among the Kurabas of Hālumata of the 35 villages included in Kōṭi-sime. |
| 698 | Another slab in the same place | Do. | Do. | Saka 1475, Pramādi, Ādvija ba. 10, Monday= 1553 A.D., October 2. | Do. | Records the exemption of certain taxes on barbers of the 35 villages included in the Mēdhāvīrāyana-kōṭe. |
| 699 | A third slab in the same place | Do. | Do. | Saka, Ānanda.. | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Aliya Rāmappadēva and another and seems to refer to a grant by the king. |
| 700 | Fragment of a hero-stone on the fort-wall | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 701 | Slab lying outside the temple of Rāma-linga about a mile to the north of the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | .... | Chālukya-[Vikrama] Sarvadhāri, [Śrāvāṇa] Punnāme, Sunday. Irregular. | Do. | Damaged and broken. Records a grant probably of money, to a god (name lost) by a subordinate (name lost) of the king. |
| 702 | Lingsugūr (Chhāvani).—Slab on the road-side leading to Gaḍadanahā. | .... | .... | Saka 14, Durma- ti, Kārttika śu. 7. | Do. | Records a grant of land situated in Karaḍikal, to the Kāsi-matha enjoining that the income (from the land) was to be enjoyed by Heñchina-oḍeya, a resident of Karaḍikal. |
| 703 | Māchanūr.—Slab set up in the compound of the Nārāyaṇa temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Tribhuvanamalla | .... | Do. | Worn out. The imprecatory portion is preserved. The inscription was written by Sōmaśiva-paṇḍita and was engraved by Mallōja, son of Chaṇḍōja, of Karaḍikal. |
| 704 | Marali.—Slab set up in the temple of Hanumān. | .... | .... | Sarvadhārin, Vaiśā- kha śu. 3. | Do. | Registers a grant of the village Chikka-Marali, situated in the <i>śimā</i> of Tāvaregere, to the <i>matha</i> of the saint Karaḍiyalīṅga Basavarājadēva, by Haṇḍeya Hanumi nāyaka, who was the disciple of the saint. The grant was made on the occasion of the <i>amāvāsyā</i> . In late characters. |
| 705 | Mudgal.—Slab lying near the bijli dāvi inside the fort. | | | [Saka] 1706(?), Māgha ba. 11. | Local dialect, Persian and Nāgarī. | Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Aurangajeb Alamagīr, Rāma-siha and Rānavat, Kalaidāra and Faujadāra. Refers to Rāma-buraj. For the Persian version see App. D, No. 126. |

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| 706 | Boulder in the <i>śiṅṇa daḍḍi</i> inside the fort | | | | Kannada | Reads (1) <i>Veṅgaḷapa-nāyakaṛu</i> (2) <i>kaṣṣida</i> [ko]ṭṭaḷavu. In late characters. |
| 707 | Fort wall in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | States that the person who built the <i>buruj</i> was Malika Murāda. In late characters. |
| 708 | A raised platform in the same place. | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī and Gujarātī | Purport not clear. Do. |
| 709 | Similar platform by the side of the above | .... | .... | Saka 1746 | Do. | Purport not clear. Seems to mention Viramaḍēvaḷi. Do. |
| 710 | Navali.—Slab lying behind the Jaṭāṇ-kara temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jayasimha, governing Eḍedore-2000 | Saka [9]36, Ananda, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday=1014 A.D., April 5. | Kannada | States that the <i>rājaguru</i> of Jayasimha having died on Kārttika ba. 8, Monday, Paridhāvin (1012 A.D. November 10) at Navile, Jōgaśivāchārya of Karaḍikal endowed a piece of land purchased from Māṇikēśvara-ḷhalāra and others, for the worship of the <i>pādukās</i> of the deceased saint. Navile is described as a <i>śrītha-śthāna</i> . Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 164 ff. |
| 711 | Slab set up to the right of the same temple. | Do. | Tribhuvanaamalla | Chālukya Vikrama 44, Vikāri, Kārttika śu. 13, Thursday. Irregular. | Do. | States that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Bhūtarasa of the Kaḍamba family installed a golden <i>kalāṣa</i> on the temple of Jaḍeya-śaṅkaradēva of Navile, installed the god Traipuruṣadēva on the bank of the Kriṣṇā and made a grant of the village Muttage in Karaḍikal-300 for worship and offerings in the temple. He also made a grant of land to Jakkeya Śaṇaḍgi and three others who were looking after the temple. |
| 712 | Same slab | Kaḍamba | <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mādhavattiyarasa | Bhūlōkamalla 10, Rākeṣasa, Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday =1135 A.D., March 21. | Do. | States that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mādhavattiyarasa installed the deity Jalāśayana near (the temple of) Traipuruṣa, renewed the grant of Muttage formerly endowed by his father Bhūtarasa (see No. 711 above) and also made a grant of land to a <i>śatra</i> , a <i>śāle</i> at Jāvūr and to the Brāhmaṇas and the <i>nivāṣa</i> (caretakers) of the temple. |
| 713 | Upper panel of the same slab | .... | .... | Saka 1230, Durmukhi, [Pushya] śu. 10, Sunday. Irregular. | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Jaḍeyaśaṅkaradēva and Sarasvatīmātha. |
| 714 | Another slab set up to the right of the same temple. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Trailōkyamalla | Saka 989 (current), Parābhava, Āṣāḍha Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Dakṣiṇāyana-saṁkrānti=1066 A.D., June 25. (The month was <i>Adhika</i> Āṣāḍha). | Do. | Records the grant of the <i>manneya</i> of Navile situated on the Kriṣṇā in Karaḍikal-300, to the god Jaḍeyaśaṅkara of that place, by <i>Manneya</i> Nāgavarmarasa of the Kaḍamba family. The grant was entrusted to the <i>tapōdhana</i> of the temple. Mention is made of Māraperumāḷadēva, a subordinate of the king, as the conqueror of Rājādhiraḷa Chōḷa. |
| 715 | Another face of the same slab | Do. | <i>Sarvajñachakravartī</i> Bhūlōkamalla, ruling from Navileya-kuppa. | Year 3, Kṛitika, Chaitra śu. 4, Monday, saṁkramaṇa. Irregular. | Do. | States that the king made the grant of a village (name not clear), situated in Karaḍikal-300 for the purpose of effecting repairs to the temple and for the worship of god Jaḍeyaśaṅkara. |
| 716 | Sultānpur.—Fragmentary stone in the Basavanna temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Only a part of the grant portion is preserved. Refers to Mueṅgi. Among the donees were the drummers (<i>paṛekṣā</i>). In characters of about the 12th century. |
| 717 | Slab in front of the Hanumān temple | Vijayanagara | Achyutaḍēvarāya | Saka 1459, Hēmalambī, Āṣāḍha śu. 10, Monday=1537 A.D., June 18. | Do. | Records a grant of the village Mēdinipura as <i>agrahāra</i> by Immaḍi Mēdini-ḍēva, the minister of Achyutaḍēvarāya. The donees of the grant were Chikkamallayya and Anantayya, the grandson and son respectively of Nāgarājayya of Mosāṅgi. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | MYSORE—concl. RAICHUR DISTRICT—concl. LINGSUGUR TALUK—concl. Sultānpur—concl. | | | | | |
| 718 | Slab in front of the house of Māligauḍa | .... | .... | Chitrabhānu, Mārga-śira ba. 2. | Kannaḍa . . . | States that Rāghāsīdōbābāji-sāheb who was in charge of the fort of Mudgal, built the village Sultānpura on the Masagi-Mudgal road. In late characters. |
| 719 | Talākhān.—Boulder containing the sculpture of Hanumān, called the Sālgutti Hanumayya. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Fragmentary. Mentions Sājuva Bomma-nāyaka. Do. |
| 720 | Slab set up in a field about two miles to the east of the village. | Chālukya of Kalyāṇa | Jagadēkamalla [Jayasīnha II] | Saka 944, Dundubhi, Aśhāḍha śu. 5. | Do. . . . | Records a grant of land to the <i>basadi</i> built by Appanayya, the <i>ūroḍeya</i> of Tanakavāvi. Mention is made of <i>Daṇḍanāyaka</i> Poḷalamayya. |
| 721 | Talikaṭ.—Boulder in a field called <i>Asara-baṇḍi-hola</i> (S. No. 87). | .... | .... | Siddhārthin, Bhādrapada śu. 15, Monday, lunar eclipse. | Do. . . . | Records a grant of land to Dēvaṇṇaya belonging to Kundagoḷa by Mañchisiṅga-nāyaka. In characters of about the 13th century. |
| 722 | Tavaga.—Slab in front of the Hanumān temple. | .... | .... | Subhakarit, Bhādrapada. | Do. . . . | Seems to record a grant probably of land to god Hanuman-tadēva of Tavaga. In late characters. |
| | RAICHUR TALUK | | | | | |
| 722A | Malihābād.—Mosque, loose slab . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Kannaḍa Naskh; | Contains the <i>gardabha</i> curse. See App. D, No. 127. |
| 723 | Raichur.—Fortwall near the Pitelsab dargah. | .... | .... | Saka 1482 (current), Siddhārthin, Bhādrapada śu. 5. | Kannaḍa . . . | Records the gift of certain privileges to the <i>Bōyis</i> of Rāchūru by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rāmarāja at the request of Venkaṭa-bōva. |
| | ORISSA CUTTACK DISTRICT CUTTACK SUB-DIVISION | | | | | |
| 724 | Parāhāt.—Slab fixed into a platform in the Market place. | .... | .. . | .... | Local dialect, Gauḍīya. | Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record a gift made in favour of the goddess Yagadūsvaramā (Jagadīsvaramātā). In characters of about the 12th century. |
| | PURI DISTRICT KHURDA SUB-DIVISION | | | | | |
| 725 | Bhubaneswar.—Pedestal of an image preserved in the Conservation Assistant's Office. | .. . | .. . | | Sanskrit, Gauḍīya . | Damaged. Seems to record the installation of the image. Do. |

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| 726 | Do. Udayagiri—Khandagiri caves. Inner wall of the Navamuni cave. | Sōmavarahī | Uddyōtakēśarin | Year 18 | Do. | Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIII, pp. 165-66. |
| 727 | Inner wall of the Gaṇeśagumphā | Bhauma-Kara | Sāntikara . . . . . | .... | Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā. | Ibid., p. 167. |
| 728 | Inner wall of the Hāthigumphā. Inscription No. 1. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Pilgrims' record. Reads <i>Spash[ā-Ruch[i]ta-Paramah(māh)</i> . In characters of about the 7th century. |
| 729 | Do. No. 2 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Reads <i>Hōtravaśa</i> . Do. |
| 730 | Do. No. 3 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Reads <i>Mathana-Pāchi-Ragghi</i> . Do. |
| 731 | Do. No. 4 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Gauḍīya | Do. Incised indifferently in the negative. Contains a few names. In characters of about the 11th century. |
| 732 | Do. No. 5 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Siddhamātrikā | Do. Of the few groups of letters, two read <i>Uthama-kula-vaśa</i> and <i>Kuvērāgnī</i> . In characters of about the 7th century. |
| 733 | Do. No. 6 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Reads (1) <i>Pradōśha-Visa-[Pittri]vaśa</i> and (2) <i>Tap-ōgni-sthiti</i> . Do. |
| 734 | Do. No. 7 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Reads <i>Dēs-ūchāra-viruddha-vaśa</i> . Do. |
| 735 | Ceiling of the cave | Chēdi-Mahāmēgha-vāhaṇa. | Khāravēla . . . . . | .... | Prakrit, Brāhmī | Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XX, pp. 72 ff. |
| <p style="text-align: center;">RAJASTHAN CHITORGADH DISTRICT CHITDORGADH TAHSIL</p> | | | | | | |
| 736 | Chitōrgadh.—Slab built into the fortwall near the <i>Tōpkhānā</i>. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1334, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Wednesday=1277 A.D., April 7, f.d.t.-02. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the <i>Sāntinātha chaitya</i> , built by <i>Sā. Ratnasimha</i> , by <i>Kumārālāśrāvīkā</i> for the merit of her maternal grandfather <i>Sā. Thāḍa</i> . See No. 740 below. |
| 737 | Fragment kept in the store room of the Overseer's office. | Guhila of Mewar | [Kumbhā] . . . . . | .... | Do. | Top, bottom and left portions are broken off. Contains a <i>prastāvi</i> in verse. Refers to a prince probably of <i>Gūrjara</i> . Also refers to <i>Āśāpalli</i> . In characters of the 15th century. |
| 738 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. Apparently contains a <i>prastāvi</i> . In characters of about the 12th or 13th century. |
| 739 | Pillar in the temple of <i>Sriṅgārachauri</i> | Guhila of Mewar | <i>Rāṇā</i> Kumbhakara | Vikrama 1505 | Do. | Records the construction of the temple (<i>prāsāda</i>) of <i>Sāntinātha</i> by <i>Ratnabhandārin</i> (officer in charge of precious stones.) <i>Vēlāka</i> , the <i>Kōshavyāpārin</i> (treasury officer) of the <i>Rāṇā</i> . The temple was called <i>Ashṭapāda</i> and it was consecrated by <i>Jinasāgara-sūri</i> of the <i>Kharatara-gachchha</i> . Cf. <i>Bhandarkar's List</i> , No. 798; <i>An. Rep. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 5. |
| 740 | Slab built into the fortwall near the <i>Tōpkhānā</i>. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1334, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Wednesday=1277 A.D., April 7, f.d.t.-02. | Do. | Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the <i>Sāntinātha chaitya</i> , built by <i>Sā. Ratnasimha</i> , by <i>Kumārālāśrāvīkā</i> for the merit of her paternal grandfather <i>Sā. Pūnā</i> . Cf. No. 736 above. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | CHITORGAH DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | CHITORGAH TALUK—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| | Chitōrgaḥ—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | |
| 741 | Base of a sculptured frieze in the small wall | .... | .... | Vikrama 1511, [Vai- śākha] Śu. 13. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the Śantinātha temple by the brothers, <i>Sā. Simpā</i> and <i>Sā. Nāthu</i> , and its consecration by Jinasāgara-sūri belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Jinachandrasūri of Kharatara-gachchha. |
| 742 | Inscribed fragments kept in the store room of the Overseer's Office. No. 1. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Northern | Fragmentary. Mentions a certain Vishṇudatta as the best among the merchants. In characters of about the first half of the 6th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 53 ff. |
| 743 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. Mentions a <i>Rājasthānīya</i> (viceroy, probably of an Aulikara king) and the cities of Daśapura and Madhymā (Madhyamikā). Seems to record the construction of a temple by the said viceroy who was probably the son of Vishṇudatta and the grandson of Varāha. Do. <i>Loc. cit.</i> |
| 744 | No. 2-A-C . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Mentions a certain Śrīdharaśvāmin in line 3. In characters of about the 11th century. Two other fragments in similar characters belong to different inscriptions. In characters of the 12th or 13th century. |
| 745 | No. 3 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... Śu. 7, Monday | Do. | Mentions a lady who was the daughter of Lākhū. Do. |
| 746 | No. 4 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... Śu. 4, Sunday | Do. | Fragmentary. Mentions a <i>Sūtra</i> (i.e. <i>Sūtradhāra</i>) Haradāsa. Do. |
| 747 | No. 6 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragment of a <i>prastāvi</i> . Refers to a king and to his queen and son. Do. |
| 748 | No. 7 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to Ariṣṭhanēmi and Jinapada. Do. |
| 749 | No. 8 | Guhila of Mewar | Mahārājā Kumbhakarṇa . . . . . | .... | Do. | Records the construction of a <i>Kūrtistambha</i> at Mahāmēru by Nāpā, son of Jaitā and grandson of Lākhā. In characters of the 15th century. |
| 750 | No. 9 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | A small fragment. Mentions king Kumbhakarṇa, apparently the Guhilot Mahārājā of that name. Do. |
| 751 | No. 10 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | A fragment probably of the same record as the above. |
| 752 | No. 11 | | | | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to a king of Sapādaleksha and to the gift of a village. In characters of about the 13th century. |

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|-----------------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| 763 | No. 12 | | | | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to a king who was probably devoted to the god Kṛṣṇa, to a verse numbered as 157 in line 3 and to Mahārāṣṭra in the last line. Do. |
| 764 | No. 13 | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Mentions <i>Paṁ.</i> Mādhava and refers to the purchase of an object and probably to 200 coins. Do. |
| 765 | No. 14 | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Do. |
| 766 | No. 15 | .... | .... | .... | Do. | A small fragment referring to Giripura, to certain kings and to Mahammada. Do. |
| 767 | No. 16 | .... | .... | Vikrama 1664 | Nāgarī | Damaged. Contains the names of some <i>sūtradhāras</i> . |
| 768 | No. 17 | .... | .... | Vikrama 1578, Phālguna ba. 2, Monday=1622 A.D., January 13, f.d.t. 16. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the construction of an image of Sumatinātha by an inhabitant of Jāvālapura, who belonged to Ukēśa-varma and Kumkumalola-gotra, and its consecration by Kanskaprabhasūri of Vaḍa-gachchha. |
| JAIPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| AMBER TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 769 | Amber.—Slab kept in the Museum | .... | .... | Vikrama 1652, Kārttika śu. 4. | Local dialect, Nāgarī. | Purport not clear. |
| 760 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | Vikrama 1554, Śaka 14[29], Mārgaśīra śu. 7. | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. |
| 761 | A third slab in the same place | .... | .... | Vikrama 1[...] | Do. | Damaged. |
| BAIRAT TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 762 | Bairāt.—Slab fixed into the wall of the Jain temple. | Timurid. | Jalāla[dina] Akabbara, son of Humāun | [Vikrama 1644?], Śaka 1609, Phālguna śu. 2, [Sunday]=1688 A.D., February 18. | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. Begins with an adoration to guru Hiravijaya-sūri. Mentions Bhāramalla who received the governorship of many villages from the Pātaśāha's subordinate Tōḍaramalla and Bharamalla's son Indrarāja who received the governorship of Vairata-draṅga and his brother Ajayarāja. Indrarāja built the temple of Vimalanātha called Mahōdaya-prāsāda and also Indra-vihāra and installed many images including those of Pārēvanātha, Chandraprabha and Rishabhadeva bearing the names of his father, himself and his brother respectively. Akbar is mentioned as worshipped by the fourteen <i>Chhatrapatis</i> and numerous <i>Maṇḍalādhipatis</i> and also apparently as the lord of the <i>mandalas</i> of Kātmira, Kāmarūpa, tāna (probably Mūlatāna), Kābila (Kabul), Bada-kāśā (Badakshān), Dhilli, Marūthali, Gurjjaratrā, Mālava, etc. The record described as <i>Indra-vihāra-prāsāda-praśasti</i> , was composed by <i>Paṁ.</i> (i.e. <i>Paṇḍita</i>) Lābhavijaya-gaṇi and was written on the stone by <i>Paṁ.</i> Sōmakutāla-gaṇi. Also mentions <i>Mahōpādhyāya</i> Kalyānavijaya-gaṇi. Probably engraved by Musarapha, Bhagarū and Mahamadāla, sons of Bhairava. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 810; <i>PRAS.</i> , W.C., 1909-10 p. 45. |
| 763 | Boulder about two miles north- a s o. the village. | Maurya | Aśoka | .... | Prakrit, Brāhmī | Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. I, pp. 171-72. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| RAJASTHAN—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| UDAIPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| KURANAB TARSIL | | | | | | |
| 764 | Āṭh.—Beam in the temple of Mahādēva | .... | Vijayapāladēva | Vikrama 1173 | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Mentions a god and a <i>parva</i> . |
| 765 | Another beam in the same temple | .... | Do. | Vikrama 11[87], Kārttika bā. [1]. Friday = 1130 A.D., September 26. | Do. | Damaged. Records the gift of a village attached to Āṭa in favour of a god. |
| 766 | Slab in the same temple | .... | .... | Vikrama 122[8] [Chaitra] śu. 11, Friday = 1171 A.D., March 19. | Do. | Damaged. Records the grant of some gifts. Cf. <i>dra. (dramma)</i> 18 in line 7. |
| 767 | Another slab in the same place | .... | Mahārājādhirāja Vijayapāladēva | Vikrama 1186, Phālguna, bā. 15, Monday = 1130 A.D., February 10. | Do. | Damaged. See Nos. 764 and 765 above. |
| 768 | On the door frame of the Jaina temple | .... | .... | Vikrama 1267, Māgha śu. 5, [Friday] = 1211 A.D., January 21. | Do. | Records the installation of an image of Pārve[nātha]-sūri of the <i>santāna</i> of Āmradeva-sūri. |
| 769 | Jagat.—Pillars in the temple of Ambikā. No. 1. | .... | Rāja Yaśōvanta | Vikrama 1724, Bhādrapada bā. 2. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Pilgrim's record. |
| 770 | Do. No. 2 | .... | .... | Vikrama 101[7], Vaiśākha bā. 5. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Pilgrims' records. Records the obeisance of Sariva, son of Valluka, to Ambādēvi. Contains the stanza: <i>Vāpi-kūpa-tadāgēshu udyāna-bhavanēshu cha \| punaḥ samēkūra-kartārō labhyatē mūlikam śhalam \|\|</i> |
| 771 | Do. No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | Pilgrims' record. Records the names of the <i>jōgis</i> , Jagama-rāula and Jōta-rāula. In late characters. |
| 772 | Do. No. 4 | .... | .... | .... | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Pilgrims' record. Do. |
| 773 | Do. No. 5 | Guhila of Vāgaḍa | | Vikrama 1306, Phālguna śu. 3, Sunday, Rēvati, Minarāsī = 1250 A.D., February 6. The <i>nakṣatra</i> commenced at 30. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the erection of a <i>Suvarṇadanda</i> (golden flagstaff) of the goddess Ambikā by Jayasimha, son of Jayantasimha and grandson of Sihaḍasimha belonging to 'Guhila-vamēa. Bhandarkar's List, No. 545; <i>A. R. Rajputana Museum</i> , 1914-15, p. 3. |

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| 774 | Do. No. 6] | Guhila of Mewar | <i>Mahārāja Sāmantasimha</i> | Vikrama 1228, Phālguna śu. 7, Thursday=1172 A.D., February 3. | Do. | Records the king's gift of a golden <i>kaśa</i> to Ambikādevī. Mentions <i>Sūtra</i> (<i>Sūtradhāra</i>) Bāohhū. Bhandarkar's List No. 364; <i>A. R. Rajputana Museum</i> , 1914-15, p. 3. |
| 776 | Do. No. 7 | Guhila of Vāgaḍa | .... | Vikrama 1744, Mārgaśīrṣa ba. 11, Sunday=1687 A.D., December 4. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Pilgrims' record. Mentions Rāvala Vāghajī Mēhtā and Sīghajī and refers to their successful pilgrimage (<i>yātrā-saphal</i>). |
| 778 | Do. No. 8 | .... | <i>Mahārāja Śhaḍadēva</i> | Vikrama 1277, Chaitra śu. 14, Monday=1221 A.D., March 8. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records a gift in favour of the goddess Ambikā by <i>Mahāsām</i> . (<i>Mahāsāmanta</i>) Vēlhaṇa. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 474. |
| 777 | Left door jamb in the same place | .... | .... | Vikrama 1792, Śrāvaṇa [śu] 5. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Pilgrims' records referring to the successful pilgrimage of several persons. |
| 778 | Beam at the entrance to the <i>Sabbā-maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple | .... | .... | Vikrama 1143, Kārtika ba. 5. | Do. | Do. Mentions <i>Rājoputra</i> Sunasāla. |
| NATSDVARA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 779 | Dēlvāḍā.—Broken piece kept in the Pārvanātha temple. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the construction of some object by Hēna-tēlika of Chitrāvāla-gachchha who belonged to the Upakēsa community of Bhartṛipura. Mentions tēlika-sūri and Guṇākara-sūri. |
| 780 | Pedestal of an image in the same temple | .... | .... | Vikrama 1503 | Do. | Fragmentary. Refers to the <i>parikara</i> of Jinēndra Śāntinātha apparently made by a member of the <i>prāguṇa</i> community of Śrīmāla. Mentions the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Jayānanda-sūri. |
| 781 | Pedestal of another image (right side) in the same temple. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1464, Āshāḍha śu. 13. | Do. | Records that an image of Pārvanātha was caused to be made by Jēśaka of the Gūjara community and that it was installed by Śrī-sūri. |
| 782 | Khamnōr.—Slab kept outside the temple of Chārbhuj. | .... | <i>Mahārājakumāra Prithvisimha</i> | Vikrama 1307, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Akshaya-tṛitīyā. | Do. | Records a gift of 128 <i>dramma</i> s by the ruler at Vāmaṇapura to the god Sōmēśvara for bath, worship and food-offerings for the merit of his parents. Refers to another gift of <i>da</i> (<i>dramma</i>) 48. |
| 783 | Another slab in the same place | .... | Do. called <i>Mahārājaputra</i> Pithamasimha. | Vikrama 13[10], Mārga śu. | Do. | Damaged. Records the gift of [8]60 <i>dramma</i> s. |
| 784 | Slab in a street in the centre of the village | Guhila of Mewar | <i>Mahārāja Jagatsimha</i> | Vikrama 1688, Phālguna ba. 11(?) | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Damaged. Mentions the king's Divaṇa (Dewan). |
| 785 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. |
| UDAIPIUR TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 786 | Eklingī.—Slab fixed into the wall of the Nātha shrine (left side). | Guhila of Mewar | Naravāhana | Vikrama 1028 | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Published in <i>JBRAS</i> , Vol. XXII, pp. 166 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 80. |
| 787 | Slab in a niche in a wall of the step-well called Ojḥājivān. | Do. | Saṃgrāmasimha II | (1) Vikrama 1768 (<i>Vasu-anga - śaila - indu</i>). Māgha. (2) Vikrama 1772, Māgha ba. 13, Thursday. Irregular. | Do. | Damaged. Records the construction of a temple of Sadāśiva and a <i>Kuṇḍa</i> . Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Kēśavadāsa. |

B.—Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials, 1958-59—concl'd.

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------------------------|--|---------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | | |
| MATHURA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 788 | Mathurā. — Fragment of a stone in the Mathura Museum. Impression from the Curator. | .... | .... | [Śaka] 92, hā. 1, di. 5 | Mixed Sanskrit-Prakrit, Brāhmī. | Records the erection of a <i>stūpa</i> for the Buddhist monk Grāma-dēśika, a resident of the monastery called Veṇḍavihāra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 10-11. |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND | | | | | | |
| 789 | Photographs of metal discs from Dr. Quenitch Wales, Blundens, Froyle, Alton, Hants from excavations at Kedah, Malaya. No. 1. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannāḍa (modified). | Reads: <i>Sarvāpāyaja</i> . In characters of the 8th century. Published in <i>Jour. Mal. Br. R.A.S.</i> , Vol. XVIII, 1940, pp. 23-24. |
| 790 | Do. No. 2 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: [A]mōghadarśī. Do. |
| 791 | Do. No. 3 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: <i>Gandhahastī</i> . Do. |
| 792 | Do. No. 4 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: <i>Fajrā[m*]gabandha</i> . Do. |
| 793 | Do. No. 5 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: (1) <i>Śrī</i>.....(2) <i>[gu]</i> Do. |
| 794 | Do. No. 6 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Illegible. |
| 795 | Do. No. 7 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Reads: <i>Samanta[bhadra]</i> . In characters of the 8th century. |

C.—Inscriptions of Pre-1945-46 Collections*

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-------------------------|--|---------|-------|------|-----------------------|--|
| ANDHRA | | | | | | |
| KURNOOL DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| PATTIKONDA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 122 | Erragudi (near Jonnagiri).—Six large inscriptions on a range of low hills towards the west of the village. | Mauurya | Aśoka | .... | Prakrit, Brāhmī | Contain the fourteen Major and the two Minor Rock Edicts. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, pp. 1 ff. and Plates. |
| BIHAR | | | | | | |
| PATNA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 323 | Bihārsha-II.—Around the head of a Buddha image lying at the Police Station. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Northern | Records the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> °, etc. In characters of about the 8th-9th century. |
| 324 | Pedestal of another Buddha image from the same place. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 325 | Nālandā.—Archaeological Museum. Slab in the Museum. Findspot: Monastery Site No. VII. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Gaudīya | Records the various construction works and gifts by the Buddhist monk Vipulaśrimitra. Kanaka-śrī was the composer of the <i>prasaśti</i> and Vaśishtha, the engraver. In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 97 ff. and Plate. |
| 326 | Back of a bronze image of Balarama. Museum No. S 1412. Findspot: Monastery Site No. I. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the gift of the image in the <i>Dēvapāladēva-haṭṭa</i> at Nālandā by Nisidakā, the wife of Saḍḍajjēka of Malapaira. In characters of about the 9th century. Ibid., Vol. XXV, pp. 334-35. |
| 327 | Clay seal. Museum No. 242. Findspot: Stupa Site No. 2. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the Buddhist <i>dhāraṇī</i> . In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. Ibid., Vol. XXVI, p. 172, f.n. No. 1. |
| 328 | Another clay seal. Museum No. 2493. Findspot: Do. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 329 | Rājgir.—Image of Buddha, lying on the bank of the Sarasvatī river. | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Northern | Records the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> °, etc. In characters of about the 8th-9th century. |
| 330 | Sitāo.—Stone pedestal of an image in the possession of Shri Bhagwan Das. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records that the image in question is of Kāśyapa, the noted disciple of the Buddha, who renounced the world forsaking his wife and attained nirvāṇa on the mount Gurupāda. In characters of about the 9th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 327 ff. and plate. |

* Continued from Appendix C of the Annual Report for 1957-58.

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">BOMBAY AURANGABAD DISTRICT BHOKARDAN TALUK</p> | | | | | | |
| 331 | Ajanṭā.—Cave No. XVI | Vākāṭaka of Vata-gulma. | Harishēpa . . . . . | .... | Sanskrit, Box-headed | Traces the genealogy of the Vākāṭaka dynasty from Vindhya-śakti. In characters of about the 6th century. Published in <i>Inscriptions from the Cave Temples of Western India</i> , pp. 69 ff. |
| | Bombay.—Slab in the Prince of Wales Museum; from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. | Silāhāra | Aparādityadēva II | [Saka] 1107, Viśvā-vasu, Chaitra śu. 15, Sunday=1185 A.D., March 17. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records a gift of money by <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Lakahmaṇa-nāyaka, son of Bhāskara-nāyaka, to the god Sōmanātha, in Saurāshṭra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 277-78. |
| 333 | Another slab in the Museum. Findspot: Chāṇḍje near Uran, Bombay District. | Do. | Aparādityadēva I | Saka 1060, Māgha śu. 1. | Do. | Records the grant of a mango(?) grove in Nāguma village to the king's <i>parishad</i> for the merit of the king and his mother Līlādēvi. Also appears to record a grant of a garden in Chadija village by the ruler for his own merit to <i>Vādu-jyōtishikas</i> at the time of <i>Sūrya-parvan</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 270-72. |
| 334 | Third slab. Findspot: Do. | Do. | Sōmēśvaradēva | Saka 1182, Raudra, Chaitra ba. 15, Monday, solar eclipse=1260 A.D., April 12. | Do. | Records the grant of land by the ruler at Kōmṭhala-vāṭikā in Chāṇḍje and in Urana-agrahāra and 162 <i>dramma</i> s to the god Uttarēśvara of Sthānaka. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 279-81. |
| 335 | Fourth slab. Findspot: Ranvad near Uran, Bombay District. | Do. | Do. | Saka 1181, Siddhārtha, Chaitra ba. 1[5], Monday. Irregular. | Sanskrit and Marāṭhī, Nāgarī | Records a grant of some land made on the occasion of <i>sūrya-parvan</i> for the worship of Sambhu. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 278-79. |
| 336 | Fifth slab. Findspot: Agāshi, Thana District. | Do. | Haripālādēva | Saka 1072, Pramōda, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 1. | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records a grant of the <i>siddhāya</i> of the village Ānēvaḍi to Brahmadēvabhāṭṭopādhyāya son of Divākara, and grandson of Gōvardhana by <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Ahavamalladēva who was in the enjoyment of the Vaṭṭāra village in Sūrpāraka on the occasion of the <i>mahā-parvan</i> <i>Uttarāyana-parvan</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 273-74. |
| 337 | Sixth (sculptured) slab. Findspot: Bassein, Thana District. | Do. | Mallikārjuna | Saka 1083. Vṛisha, Pausha ba. 15, Monday, solar eclipse=1162 A.D., January 17, Wednesday (not Monday). | Do. | Appears to record the repairs to some structure and the grant of a tank called Lōna-vāpikā by <i>Rājaguru</i> Vēdaśiva and Bhōpaka-Vyōmaśiva. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 274-76. |
| 338 | Seventh slab | Yādava of Dēvagiri . | Rāmachandra | Saka 1222, Śārvara Śrāvana ba. 7, Monday = 1300 A.D., August 8. | Sanskrit (corrupt) and old Marāṭhī, Nāgarī. | Records the gift of land by Jāidēva, who was appointed as governor of Kōṅkana, by the king's <i>mahāmanḍalēśvara</i> Rāna Rāmadēva, the lord of <i>paṭchima-samudra</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 281-82. |

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| 339 | Eighth slab. Findspot: Bihar-kōtrā, old Rajgaḍh State, Madhya Pradesh | Aulikara | Mahārāja Naravarman | Vikrama 474, vāṣa śu. 2. | Srā- Sanakrit, Southern | Records the gift of a reservoir by Virasēna, son of <i>Bhaṭṭimahara</i> , in favour of the <i>bhikkhusaṅgha</i> for the quenching of thirst of all beings. Ibid., Vol. XXVI, pp. 130-32. |
| NAGPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| RAMTEX TALUK | | | | | | |
| 340 | Rāmīśāk.—Lakṣmīnara temple, large slab built into the wall on the right side of the door of the <i>garbhagriha</i> . | Yādava of Dēvagiri | Rāmachandra | .... | Sanakrit, Nāgarī | Fragmentary. Records the exploits of the rulers of the family, traces the genealogy of the king's governor Rāghava and gives an account of the temples and <i>tīrthas</i> on the hill and in the town of <i>Rāmātīrtha</i> . In characters of about the 13th century. Ibid., Vol. XXV, pp. 7 ff. |
| SABARKANTHA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| IDAR TALUK | | | | | | |
| 341 | Idar.—Slab in the village | .... | Sivasimha | Vikrama 1829, Śaka 1694, Kārttika śu. 15, Tuesday=1772 A.D., November 10. | Rājasthānī, Nāgarī | Damaged. Mentions the king's son, Bhavānīsimha, and the <i>Bāiji</i> śrī-Gumānji-śāhub. |
| 342 | Another slab in the same place | .... | Javānasimha of Jēvalapura | (i) Śaka 1780, Vikrama 1914, Māgha. (ii) Vikrama 1916, Śaka 1782, Śrāvapa śu. 11, Friday=1860 A.D., July 27, f.d.t. 61. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Records the repairs to a temple of Mudhaṇṇēśvara, renovation of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> and the re-excavation of a tank which was named as <i>Kṣhēmāmrita-vāpi</i> by <i>Kṣhēma-bhārati</i> and <i>Vakhata-bhārati</i> , spending Rupees 2502. The work is said to have been started in Śaka 1780=V.S. 1914 and finished on the later date. |
| YEOTMAL DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 343 | Dōṅgaragāon.—Architrave of the door into the <i>garbhagriha</i> of a temple. | Paramāra of Mālava | Jagaddēva | Śaka 1034, Nandana, Chaitra śu. 15. | Sanakrit, Nāgarī | Records that the ruler granted the village Dōṅgaragrāma to the Brāhmaṇa Śrinivāsa and that the latter erected there a temple and dedicated it to Śiva for the religious merit of his father Śrinidhi. Viśvasvāmin was the writer of the inscription. Ibid., Vol. XXVI, pp. 177 ff. and Plate. |
| DELHI | | | | | | |
| 344 | Mehrauli.—Qutb Minār: 24-sided base, 1st face on the right-hand side of the main entrance. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1256 | Nāgarī | Records the date only. Published in <i>Mem. ASI.</i> , No. 22, p. 39, No. 2. |
| 345 | 12th face of the same | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary and damaged. Illegible. In late characters. Ibid., No. 1. |
| 346 | 4th course of the minar, left-hand jamb | .... | .... | Vikrama 1256 | Do. | Records the date only. Ibid., No. 3. |
| 347 | 8th course of the same, right-hand jamb | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Ibid., No. 5. |
| 348 | 9th course of the same, left-hand jamb | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Ibid., No. 4. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|-----------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | DELHI—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | Mehrauli—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| 349 | 11th course of the Minār, Right-hand jamb | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī . . . | Worn out. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 6. |
| 350 | 5th slit window up the stairs, left-hand jamb. | .... | .... | .... | Hindī, Nāgarī . | Mentions a <i>kīrti-stambha</i> of one Malikadīna. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 7. |
| 351 | Right-hand jamb of the same place | .... | .... | Vikrama 1[8]32 | Do. . . . | Records that Chunilāl fixed a screen. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 8. |
| 352 | 1st balcony, right-hand abutment of door, near iron fixing. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1560, Chaitra śu. 2. | Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī. | Records that the inscription was engraved by Visanukamtha (Vishpukantha). <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 9. |
| 353 | 11th slit window, up the stairs, right-hand jamb. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Contains some numerals. In late characters. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 10. |
| 354 | Another in the same place . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Local dialect, Nāgarī. | Purport not clear. Records also a curse. In late characters. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 11. |
| 355 | A third in the same place . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 12. |
| 356 | A fourth in the same place . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Seems to record the names of the masons. In late characters. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 13. |
| 357 | 15th slit window, up the stairs, left-hand jamb | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 14. |
| 358 | 2nd balcony, left-hand abutment of door | .... | .... | [Vikrama 1617], Māgha 6. | Do. . . . | Records the date only. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 15. |
| 359 | Right-hand jamb of the door in the same balcony. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1599 | Do. . . . | <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 16. |
| 360 | Face of the 8th angle on the left-hand side of the same balcony. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1599 | Do. . . . | Records the date and the name (doubtful) of the engraver who was the son of Hōrā. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 17. |
| 361 | Second balcony, eighth angle, right-hand side. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1935, Bhādra śu. 5. | Do. . . . | Records the name of the mason, Mōhanlāl. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 18. |
| 362 | 15th slit window, up the stairs, under the soffit of lintel. | .... | .... | .... | Northern . . | Reads: <i>śrī-Gōvīndasālī kōṭadalī</i> . In characters of about the 10th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 19. |
| 363 | 3rd balcony, left-hand abutment of door | Khalji(?) | Alāuddīn . . . . | .... | Nāgarī . . . | Records that this is the pillar of victory of the ruler. In characters of about the 14th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 20. |
| 364 | Right-hand abutment of door in the same balcony. | Tughluq | Muhammad Shāh | Vikrama 1389, Chaitra śu. 11, Wednesday=1331 A.D., March 20. (The year was current). | Hindī, Nāgarī . | Records the erection of the pillar (?) of victory of the ruler. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 21. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 365 | Red sand-stone, 4th course, right-hand side of the door of the same balcony. | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | Seems to record the names of the masons Nānā, Sālā, etc. In characters of the 14th century. Ibid., No. 22. |
| 366 | Red sand-stone, 9th course of the same balcony. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Illegible. In late characters. Ibid., No. 23. |
| 367 | Yellow stone, 8th course of the same balcony. | Tughluq | Firūz Shāh | Vikrama 1425, Phālguna ba. 15, Thursday=1369 A.D., March 8. | Hindī, Nāgarī | Records that on the date mentioned in the inscription the lightning struck the monument and then in the same year it was repaired by the masons Nānā, Sālā, Lōlā, Lakshmapa and another. Ibid., No. 24. |
| 368 | Red sand-stone, 8th course of the same balcony. | Do. . . . | Muhammad Shāh | Vikrama 1382, Bhādra 7. | .... | Refers to lightning striking the monument. Ibid., No. 25. |
| 369 | 4th balcony, marble soffit of arch over door-way. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1560, Bhādra śu. 8. | Do. . . . | Damaged. Ibid., No. 27. |
| 370 | Left-hand marble abutment in the same balcony. | Tughluq | Firūz Shāh | Vikrama 1426, Phālguna śu. 5, Friday 1370 A.D., February 1. | Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī. | Records that the minār was constructed by the mason Chāhāḍa, who was a dauhitra (daughter's son) of the son of Dēvapāla, by the grace of Viśvakarman. Ibid., No. 28. |
| 371 | Red sand-stone, left-hand abutment immediately below No. 370 above. | .... | .... | .... | Hindī, Nāgarī | Records the names of the architects, Nānā, Sālā, Dāka, Murā, Nariṅga and refers to some measurement. In characters of about the 14th century. Ibid., No. 29. |
| 372 | White granite slab on the top of the first storey of the minār. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1704, Māgha ba. 9. | Do. . . . | Records several names of masons, such as Tulsi, Mathōlāl, etc., and refers to a Chhandī-vaṁśī. Cf. A.R., ASI., Northern Circle, 1919, No. 22. |
| 373 | Iron-pillar near Qutb. South-east face of the pillar. | Chāhsmāna | Mahārāṇā Chhatrasimha | Vikrama 1883 | Do. . . . | Mentions Paṣli year 1109, Aṅgapāla, Mahārāja Prithvirāja and Vikrama 1151. Cf. Mem. ASI., No. 22, p. 46, para. 4. |
| 374 | Do. | Do. . . . | Do. | Vikrama 1888 | Do. . . . | Refers to Aṅgapāla, Saṁvat [11648, Vasudēva Chauhaṇ, Mahārāja Prithvirāja, Saṁvat 1151 and pu (i.e. purāṇa) 28. Loc. cit. |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | |
| BILASPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 375 | Somarsal.—Slab of yellow jasper in the village(?). | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit and Prakrit, Brāhmī. | Fragmentary. Mentions a bhāḍāraka, an akhayanvī, a ḍvī and a gāma. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Noticed in A.R., ASI., 1930-34, Part I, p. 140, Plate LXXVI (a). |
| RAIPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 376 | Rājim.—Rājival'chana temple. Slab built into the left wall of the maṇḍapa of the temple. | Nala | Vilāsatunga . . . . | .... | Sanskrit, Northern | Damaged. Records the construction, of a temple dedicated to Vishnu by the king. Also mentions the rulers, Prithvirāja, and his son Virūparāja, father of Vilāsatunga. Seems to mention Durgagōla as the composer of the prakāśī and Durgahastin, son of Jalahastin, as the engraver (sūtradhāra). In characters of about the 8th century. Published in Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVI, pp. 49 ff. |

| No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| MADRAS | | | | | | |
| KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 377 | Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin).—Kanyābhagavati temple, pillar north of the main-mandapa in front of the Utsava shrine of the temple. | Chōla | Kalōttuōga (I) | Year [14] | Tamil | Records certain arrangements made for the feeding of Brāhmanas in the temple of Kanyā-Patāriyār at Kumari situated in Purattāya-nāḍu, a sub-division of Uttamachōla-valanāḍu in Rājarājappāṇḍināḍu. In characters of the 11th century. Ibid., pp. 274-75. |
| RAJASTHAN | | | | | | |
| AJMER DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 378 | Ajmer.—Slab in the Rajputana Museum. Findspot: Ajahāri, Jodhpur Dist. | Paramāra of Chandrāvati. | Dhārāvarcha | Vikrama 1240, Vaitākha śu. 3, Monday = 1183 A.D., March 28. (The month was adhika). | Sanskrit, Nāgarī | Records the grant by Prince (<i>kumāra</i>) Pālhapadēva, and the chief queen (<i>paṭṭa-rānī</i>) Sīgārādēvi, i.e., Śrīngārādēvi. See Bhandarkar's List, No. 399. |
| 379 | Another slab in the same place. Findspot: Arthūpā, Banswara Tahsil, Udaipur Dist. | Paramāra of Vāgaḍa | Chāmupārijā | Vikrama 1157, Chaitra ba. 2, Monday=1101 A.D., March 18, f.d.t. '05. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Amānta). | Do. | Records the erection of a temple in Ārāttūnaka (Arthūpā) called Harīśvara after the builder Hari, who belonged to a family of the goldsmith caste and emigrated from Chitrakūṭa. See <i>ibid.</i> , No. 165. |
| KOTAH DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 380 | Badvā.—Pūpa post in the village | Mankhari | Mahāśeṣapālī Balavarddhana, son of Bala. | Kṛita year 295, Phālguna śu. 5. | Do. | Records the erection of the sacrificial pillar (<i>yūpa</i>) by the ruler in connection with the <i>Trivātra</i> sacrifice in which thousand cows were given as <i>dakṣiṇā</i> . <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, p. 52, No. A. |
| UDAIPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 381 | Udaipur.—Victoria Hall. Slab in the Museum. Findspot: Kumbhalgaḍh. | Guhila of Mewar | Kumbhakarna | Vikrama, 151[7], Śaka 1382, Mārga-śreṣha ba. 5, Monday=1480 A.D., November 3. | Do. | Records the genealogy and the heroic deeds of the rulers of the Guhila family. Ibid., Vol. XXIV, pp. 304 ff. |

| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|--------------------|---|----------------|--|
| ALMORA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 382 | Dwārhaṭ.—Kālikādēvi temple, pedestal of the image of goddess Lakshmi. | .... | .... | Vikrama 10[81], month 11, tithi 10, Friday, probably= 1025 A.D., August 20, f.d.t. -01. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Pūrpimānta Nija-Bhādrapada). | Do. . . . | Records the installation of the image, by <i>sādhu</i> Sāhula, of Śrīmāla- <i>saṅgha</i> . |
| 383 | Pedestal of two pairs of feet . . . | .... | .... | Vikrama 1044(?) month 11 śu..... | Do. . . . | Records the gift of <i>arjika</i> Lalitaśrī, disciple of <i>arjika</i> Dēvaśrī. |
| 384 | Pedestal of an image at Naula (?) Talkatora in the same place. | .... | .... | Saka 11[3]6, month 11, Māgha śu. 7, Thursday, Rēvatī= 1215 A.D., January 8, f.d.t. -07. | Do. . . . | Refers to the names of Sōnadēva son of Bhaṭṭa Āśādharma, Balarāma, Indu and a <i>Sūtradhāra</i> . |
| 385 | Badarināth temple in the same village. Slab built into the wall of the <i>Dharma-sālā</i>. | .... | .... | Sāl 76; Saka 1744 (<i>yuga-vēda-samudra-abja</i>), Āshādha ba. 11, Sunday=1822 A.D., July 14. | Do. . . . | Records the construction of the <i>grīha</i> by Naulī, the wife of Nārāyaṇa. |
| 386 | Slab built into the wall of the Mrityunājaya temple. | .... | Vijayadēva . . . . | .... | Do. . . . | Appears to mention Śrīdharasvāmin and to refer to a construction. Records the names of <i>Thakura</i> Pōṭala, a witness, of <i>Sūtradhāra</i> Bala, and of Kāma[dēva], the engraver. In late characters. |
| 387 | Slab in Temple No. 6 (Katoheri group) in the same village. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Contains the names like Śrī-Sōmēśvaradēva, etc. |
| 388 | Jāgēvar.—Pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Mrityunājaya temple. | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Contains the names <i>Sūtra</i> ° Tēja, his son Rānā, <i>Sūtra</i> ° Chāhāna, his son Sānidēvū and Jāgū. In late characters. <i>A.R., N.C.</i> , 1914, No. 5. |
| 389 | Another pillar in the same place . . . | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī . . . | Seems to contain some names. Do. Ibid., No. 6. |
| 390 | A third pillar in the same place . . . | .... | .... | .... | Northern . . . | Contains the names Sab[hā]rtha, Salōṇa and Grāmehēri. In characters of about the 9th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 243 ff., Section VI-A, Nos. 9 and 10. |
| 391 | A fourth pillar in the same place . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Records the name śrī-Nētraharisha-Vāchchharāja and śrī-Grāmehēri. Do. Ibid., Nos. 5 and 6. |
| 392 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Reads: śrī-Samaramahisha- <i>Māṇaparakṣa-Vālakadamva</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 7. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|------|------|------------------------------|--|
| UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| ALMORA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| Jāgīvar—<i>concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 393 | Fifth pillar . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Siddha, mātṛikā | Reads: 1. <i>Śrī Pēṭṭ-Ā[na(na)]rītha-Lava-Kṛacha-Bhaṇḍa-</i> 2. <i>[Vi]d yādharma-Ch[urga]-Vajrāha-pakṣhapāta-</i> 3. <i>Va[ṣṭ]varasya pūrva-dēṣi[yasya *].</i> In ornamental characters of about the 8th century. Ibid., No. 2. |
| 394 | Leftside pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the names Chā(Cha)lavigraha and Grāmahēri. Do. Ibid., No. 22. |
| 395 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the name, <i>śrī-Hātukaraṇa</i> . Do. |
| 396 | Another pillar in the same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | Records the names, Puripā-jōgi and G[ō]vīmāda. In late characters. |
| 397 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Northern | Damaged. Contains names like Śilāchaṇḍi, etc. In characters of about the 8th-9th century. |
| 398 | Wall to the left of entrance . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the names, <i>śrī-Raṇavigraha</i> and others. Do. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, Section V-A, Nos. 14 and 15. |
| 399 | Wall to the right of entrance . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the names, <i>śrī-Vijēndri-mahāyōgi-bhaṭṭāraka</i> and <i>śrī-Saṅkaragaṇa</i> , son of Sujūma. Do. Ibid., Nos. 16 and 17. |
| 400 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the names, <i>śrī-[Ra]navigraha</i> , Nivṛitta, Ha[nṇaḍa] and Chaṇ[d]a. Do. Ibid., Nos. 18 and 19. |
| 401 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the names <i>Ōdishanḍa</i> and <i>Maṅgalachanḍa</i> . Do. Ibid., Nos. 20 and 21. |
| 402 | Do. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the name <i>śrī-Saṅkaragaṇa</i> , son of Sujūma. Do. |
| 403 | Sūrya temple, in the same place. Pedestal of the Sūrya image. | .... | .... | .... | Nāgarī | Records the names, <i>Jaganārāula-jōgi</i> , <i>Jōtarāula-jōgi</i> , <i>Maṇḍapanātha</i> and <i>[Thi]raṇātha-jōgi</i> . In late characters. Cf. <i>A.R.</i> , <i>Northern Circle</i> , 1914, No. 23. |
| BANARAS DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 404 | Sārnāth.—Slab in the Sārnāth Museum | .... | .... | .... | Sanskrit, Northern | Badly damaged. In characters of about the 9th century. Ibid., 1906, No. 53. |
| 405 | Pedestal of a Buddhist image in the same place. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā°</i> , etc. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., No. 54. |

ETAH DISTRICT

406 Soron. Śrī-Rāmji temple. Pillar to the right of entrance.

....

....

Vikrama 1245,
Vaiśākha śu. 12.Sanskrit (verse),
Nāgarī.

Records the genealogy of Kālhu belonging to a Brāhmaṇa family of Gauḍa and mentions some constructions and repairs made by him. Ibid., 1915, No. 70.

JHANSI DISTRICT

407 Deogarh. Rock at the head of the steps leading to the river.

....

....

....

Sanskrit, Brāhmī.

Mentions Nighasāvarta as a servant of Nāṭaka-pāda. In characters of about the 6th century A.D. Ibid., 1915, No. 55.

408 Slab in the *ghāṭ*

Ruler of Chandēri .

Durjansimha

Vikrama 17[6]8,
Vaiśākha śu. 8,
Saturday=1712
A.D., May 3. (The
year was Kārtti-
kādi).

Local dialect, Nāgarī

Mentions Dēvtsimha, his son Durgasimha and the latter's son Durjansimha. Also mentions one Udātsimha. Cf. *JASS*, Vol. LXXI, pp. 124 ff.409 Another *śaṭi* slab near the Gupta temple

....

....

Vikrama 1[5]18,
Jyēṣṭha śu. . . .
Tuesday.Sanskrit and Local
dialect, Nāgarī.Appears to record the performance of *śaṭi* by the wife of Gaṅga-mahā-Āja; son of Gaṇapati. Cf. *A.R.*, Northern Circle, 1916, No. 13.410 Another *śaṭi* stone

Ruler of Chandēri

Devtsimha

Śaka, Vikrama
[1698, Pausa śu. 13].

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Damaged. Ibid., No. 14.

411 Slab in the same place

....

....

....

Sanskrit (verse),
Nāgarī.Fragmentary. Mentions a king Nallāṭa or . . . nallāṭa and the merchant Chakrēśvara and seems to record the construction of a *śālā* apparently in the temple of *Jina* Śānti and the creation of an endowment. In characters of about the 11th century.412 Fragment of a pillar near the *Bāoli*

....

....

....

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Badly damaged. Cf. *A.R.*, Northern Circle, 1916, No. 138.

413 Rock near the Rājghāṭi

....

....

....

Do.

Mentions Rājā Dulhaka. In characters of about the 11-12th century. Ibid., 1916, No. 6.

414 Rock near the same place

....

....

....

Nāgarī

Reads: *Bahādura*. In late characters.

415 Main Jain temple. Slab built into the niche to the left of the sanctum.

....

Mahāsāmanā Udayapāla

....

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Seems to record that the image was caused to be made by the *Mahāsāmanā*. In late characters. Cf. *A.R.*, Northern Circle, 1916, No. 11.

416 Jain temple No. 16. Slab to the east of the temple

....

....

....

Sanskrit (verse),
Nāgarī.Fragmentary. Mentions Udbhavarāja-vam¹, *śūri* Subhā-kīrti, Gāṃpāya-nripa, Kāmadeva, someone's disciple (Dhī)ra-chandra, and Māghanaṃdī. In characters of about the 11-12th century. Ibid., 1918, No. 101.

417 Jain temple No. 19. Pedestal of the Sarasvatī image.

Ruler of Chandēri

Durjansimha

....

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Traces the *guru-paramparā* of Tribhuvanakīrti and records that he set up the image of Sarasvatī. Ibid., No. 103.

418 Sūhki Gupha

....

....

Vikrama 1769,
Vaiśākha śu. [9].

Local dialect, Nāgarī

Mentions *Mahārājādhirāja* Dēvtsimha, his grandson, Durgasimha and the Rājās Udātsimha, Chhatrasimha, Kusalsimha and Tējsimha. Ibid., No. 132.

419 Lalitpur. Pillar in a masjid called Banā

Tughluq

Firūz Shah

Vikrama 1416

Do.

Purport not clear. Refers to Sherkhān of Kīrtimūru-durga and *Mālik* Turuk of La[ḥ]itapura. Ibid., 1915, No. 65.

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| | UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd. JHANSI DISTRICT—concl'd. Lalitpur—concl'd. | | | | | |
| 420 | Salt stone in the same place . . . . | .... | .... | Vikrama 1685, Saka 15[6]0, Iāvāra, Uttarāyana, Grishma, Jyēṣṭha ba. 11, Monday, Rōvati and Saubhāgya-yōga = 1628 A.D., May 18. | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Indifferently engraved. Mentions Lalitpur. Ibid., No. 66. |
| 421 | Another Salt stone | Ruler of Chandēri . | Mahārāja Darjanasirha | (i) Vikrama 1759, Āshāḍha śu. 3. (ii) Vikrama 1779, Vaiśākha ba. 10. | Do. | Mentions a memorial pillar of Krasnakuvāri (Kṛṣṇakumārī), who was the daughter of Kēśau and Kumjamati and the wife of Kṛṣṇasaraṇ. Ibid., No. 67. |
| | LUCKNOW DISTRICT | | | | | |
| 422 | Lucknow.—Provincial Museum. Slab. Findspot : Fort wall at Mahōbā, Hamirpur District. | .... | .... | Vikrama 1240, Āshāḍha ba. 9, Monday = 1184 A.D., June 4. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Pūrṇimānta.) | Sanskrit (verse), Nāgarī. | Fragmentary. Records the construction of a Śiva temple by the ruler (name lost) who belonged to the lunar race. The temple was caused to be constructed by the Brāhmana, Mādhyava. The <i>prastāvi</i> was composed by Jayapāla of the Vāstavya family and engraved by Dēvarāja, son of Sōmarāja. Published in <i>Bhārata Kaumudī</i> , Part 1, pp. 433 ff., and Plate. |
| 423 | Pedestal of a Jain(?) image . . . . . | .... | .... | V.S. 1209, Jyēṣṭha śu. 3, Wednesday = 1155 A.D., May 27, f.d.t. 17. (The year was Kārttikādi). | Do. | Damaged. Records the installation of the image and mentions a <i>Sādhu</i> named Gōhaḍa of the Lamba-kamchuka <i>anvaya</i> of Mūla-saṅgha. |
| 424 | Sculptured slab. Findspot : Kankālī Tīlā, Mathurā. | .... | .... | .... | Prakrit, Brāhmī . | Records the gift of the <i>āyāgapatṭa</i> by a <i>kālarāja</i> of Mathurā together with his wife Sivarakṣitā (Sivarakṣitā). In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, pp. 205-06 (No. 1V). |
| | MATHURA DISTRICT | | | | | |
| 425 | Brindāvan.—Gōbind Dēo temple. Plinth, northern side of cella. | Mughal | Akbar | [Ilāhī] 34 | Local dialect, Nāgarī | Records the construction of the temple of Gōvindadēva at Brindīvan by Mahārāja Mānasmīla son of Bhagavanta Dāsa of the Kachhavāha clan (<i>Kū-makula</i>). Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1802. |

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| 426 | Pillar in north-western inner corner of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Do. | Do. | | Sanskrit (verse), Nāgarī. | Damaged. A copy of No. 425. |
| 427 | Mathurā.—Curzon Museum. Museum No. E. 25. Pedestal of a standing male figure. Findspot: a <i>bāghichā</i> on the Mathurā Brindāban road. | .... | .... | [Saka], 72(?) Hēman- ta-māga 1. | Prakrit, Brāhmī. | Badly damaged. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, p. 207 (No. VI). |
| 428 | Large slab. Findspot: Mōrā, Mathura Dist. | Saka of Mathurā | Son of <i>Mahākshatrpa</i> Rājāvula | .... | Do. | Fragmentary and damaged. Records the installation of the images of the <i>pañcharātra</i> of the Vrishnis. Also mentions the matchless stone-house built by Tōshī. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., pp. 194 ff. (No. I). |
| 429 | Museum No. E. 20. Pedestal of a standing female figure. Findspot: Do. | Kushāpa | Kapishka | .... | Do. | Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record the installation of the image by Tōśā. In characters of about the 1st-2nd century A.D. Ibid., pp. 200-02, No. II. |
| 430 | Museum No. 367. Door-jamb. Findspot: Mathurā cantonment. | Saka of Mathurā | <i>Mahākshatrpa</i> Sōḍāsā | .... | Do. | Records the construction of <i>dīvākula</i> , a <i>tōraṇa</i> and a <i>vēdikā</i> by Vasu at the <i>Mahāsthānaka</i> of <i>Bhājaval</i> Vasudēva. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., p. 208, No. VII; see also <i>JBS</i> , Vol. XXXIX, Parts 1-2, pp. 45 ff. |
| 431 | Do.—Pedestal of a Bōdhisattva image. Findspot: Central Ry. Local shed, Mathura. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the gift of the image of Bōdhisattva by <i>upāsikā</i> Nāgaheya who was probably related to the wife (name lost) of Dhātaka, a goldsmith (<i>soṇarika sauravika</i>). In characters of about the 1st-2nd century A.D. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--|---|------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| <p align="center">ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD DISTRICT HYDERABAD TALUK</p> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gōlkonda.— <i>Khazāna</i> Building. Loose slabs. Slab No. 1. | Qutb Shāhī | Muḥammad Qutb | .... | Persian, Naskh | Records the grant of 30 <i>bighas</i> of land at the orders of the king in favour of Ḥasan 'Alī (?), son of Sayyid Yūsuf Maḥdūm Jahāniyān. |
| 2 | Slab Nos. 2-4 | .... | .... | .... | Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta 'liq. | Fragmentary. Extant portion contains a prayer. Probably belonged to a mosque. |
| 3 | Hyderabad.—Graveyard in Mahalla Yaḥyāpūrā. Loose slab in the mosque. | .... | .... | A.H. 1251=1835-36 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta 'liq. | Records the construction of the gate of a mosque by Muḥammad Barahna. |
| 4 | Slab fixed at the roadside of a grave | .... | .... | A.H. 1071=1660-61 A.D. | Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Thulṭh. | Records the date of the erection of a mosque in a chronogram. |
| 5 | Headstone of another grave | .... | .... | A. H. 1084, Shawwāl 21=1674 A.D., January 19. | Persian, Naskh | Records the epitaph of Pahelwān Qāsim, son of Āqā Ismā'il Isfahānī. |
| 6 | Headstone of a third grave | .... | .... | A.H. 1270, Shawwāl 15=1854 A.D., July 11. | Arabic, Naskh | Records the date of the death of Ḥāfiẓ Sa'du'd-Dīn Aḥmad. |
| 7 | Mahalla Chowk in Māndān Kotla Āsuf Jāh. Mosque of Sīlba Begam. Borders and lintel of the main gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 1067=1656-57 A.D. | Persian verse and prose, Naskh. | Published in <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1935-1936, p. 28. |
| 8 | Roadside of a grave in the courtyard | .... | .... | .... | Arabic prose and verse, Naskh. | Religious text and prayer only. |
| 9 | Reverse of the above | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> only. |
| 10 | Mahalla 'Alībid. Mosque. Slab in the southern wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1116=1704-05 A.D. | Arabic, Thulṭh | Damaged. Purport not clear. |
| 11 | Tomb of H. Mu'min Shāhib. Headside of the grave. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> only. |
| 12 | Reverse of the above | .... | .... | .... | .... | Unintelligible. |
| 13 | Mughal Faqir's graveyard. Headstone of the grave. | .... | .... | A. H. 1167, Dhī'l-Qa'da, 23=1754 A.D., September 11. | Persian verse, Nasta 'liq. | Records the date of death of Khwāja Isām Khān Naqshbandī. |
| 14 | Reverse of the above | | | A.H. 1167=1754 A.D. | Do. | Records the date of the same event in a chronogram. |

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| 15 | Headstone of another grave | | | A.H. 1179=1765-66 A.D. | Do. . . . | Records the date of death of <u>Khwāja Kūchak</u> . |
| 16 | Headstone of third grave . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1204=1788-90 A.D. | Do. . . . | Records the death of <u>Raf'atu'l-Mulk Zūrāwar Jang</u> , a nobleman. |
| 17 | Reverse of the above . . . . . | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Same as above. The deceased is further mentioned in eulogistic terms. |
| 18 | Headstone of a fourth grave . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> | Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> only. |
| 19 | Sides of a fifth grave . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Religious text only. |
| M AHMUDNAGAR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 20 | Koḍāngal.—Dargāh of Nizāmu'd-Dīn. Slab in the southern wall. | Qutb Shāhī | Qutbā'l-Mulk | A.H. 919=1513-14 A.D. | Persian, Naskh | Registers a document executed in favour of the <i>langar</i> dedicated to 12 <i>imāms</i> by the king who ordered that the two villages, viz., <i>Oṭr Buzurg</i> and <i>Oṭr Kūchak</i> , should be merged into one <i>qaḡba</i> to be named <i>Husainābād</i> and its income should be spent on the maintenance of the said <i>langar</i> . Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , A. & P. Suppl., 1959-1960, pp. 57 ff. Plate XX. |
| 21 | Jāmi' mosque. Headstone of a grave . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1033, Dhī'l-Qa'da, 8=1624 A.D., August 12. | Arabic, Nasta'liq | Records the death of <u>Muhammad Taqī</u> . |
| WARANGAL DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| WARANGAL TALUK | | | | | | |
| 22 | Urusu.—Lintel of a doorway in front of the old Masjid. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, <u>Thulth</u> | Registers a request, by <u>Jalāl Muḡhakkir Shīrāzī</u> , to pious persons to pray for him. |
| 23 | Dargāh in the ruins of the Fort . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Religious text only. |
| 24 | Vālēru.—Dargāh on the bank of the tank . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Naskh | No date. Seems to mention the name <u>Parī Bibī (?)</u> of the illustrious family (?) of <u>'Alī Riqā Mirzā-i-Āqā</u> . |
| BENGAL, WEST | | | | | | |
| 25 | Calcutta.—Indian Museum. Slabs in the Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot: Kalna, Burdwan District. | Sayyids of Bengal | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain Shāh | A.H. 918, Ramaḡān, 14=1512 A. D., November 23. | Arabic, Naskh | Records the construction of a mosque by <u>Majlis Jitwār</u> , son of <u>Tāifūr Khān</u> , son of <u>Haibat Khān</u> , during the time of <u>Majlis Barbak</u> . |
| 26 | Slab No. 2, from the same place | Do. | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Firūz Shāh | A.H. 939, Ramaḡān, 1=1533 A. D., March 27. | Do. | Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by <u>Ulugh Masnad-i-Khāss Malik</u> , <i>sarlashker</i> and <i>waṭir</i> . See No. 19 of <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1952-53, App. C, from the same place. |
| 27 | Slab No. 3. Findspot: Lalbagh, Murshidabad District. | .... | .... | A.H. 1136=1723-24 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of a mosque by <u>Begam</u> (name not given) and gives its date in a chronogram. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , A. & P. Suppl., 1959-1960, pp. 23-26, Plate VII-a. |
| 28 | Slab No. 4. Findspot: Kalna, Burdwan District. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Letters almost peeled off. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| BIHAR | | | | | | |
| MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| Hajipur Thana | | | | | | |
| 29 | Hājipur.—Jāmi' mosque over the gate | Mughal | Akbar | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of a mosque by Makhshūs. |
| BOMBAY | | | | | | |
| AURANGABAD DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| Aurangabad Taluk | | | | | | |
| 30 | Aurangābād.—Dargāh of H. Nūru'd-Dīn Husainī. Over the main entrance. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Nasta'liq | Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear. |
| 31 | Over the southern doorway of the tomb proper. | .... | .... | A.H. 1131=1718-19 A.D. | Arabic and Persian, Naskh. | Praises the tomb and gives the date in a chronogram. |
| 32 | Over the central mihrāb of the mosque | .... | .... | A.H. 1129=1716-17 A.D. | Arabic and Persian, Thulth. | Records the construction of the Jāmi mosque of (?) Faqīr Nūru'd-Dīn Husainī by Sayyid Amīr Kulālī. |
| 33 | Daulatābād Fort.—Slab in the wall to the left of the main gate. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Naskh | Letters totally abraded. |
| 4 | Slab in the wall near the main gate | .... | .... | A.H. 1003=1594-95 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Writing crude. Reads: <i>Ghulām-i-sarkār-i-'ālī aḥḥām Farrukh (Qal'ar) Muḥarak Daulatābād.</i> |
| 35 | Mosque adjacent to the Minār. Slab in the southern wall. | Bahmani | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ahmad Shāh II | A.H. 849 = 1445-46 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, pp. 21-22. |
| 36 | Over the main gate | Do. | Do. | .... | Do. | No date. Text comprises one verse congratulatory in character, addressed to the king. |
| 37 | Mosque near the Tānā Shāh Maḥal. Northern wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1052=1642-43 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of a mosque by Kai Khusrāw. |
| 38 | Gun, called Mondhā Top, on the bastion near the Ghinī Maḥal. | Mughal | Aurangzeb | .... | Persian, Nasta'liq | Contains the name of the emperor, that of the gun, namely <i>Top-i Qila Shikan</i> and that of the manufacturer Husain Muhammad 'Arab. |
| 39 | Jahāz Top | .... | .... | 1642 A.D. | Latin, Roman | Reads: ASSVERVS KOSTER ME FECIT AMSTELREDAMI ANNO 1642. |
| 40 | Do. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Shikaasta | Purport not clear. |
| 41 | Dhól Dahān Top | | | | Persian, Nasta'liq | Contains the name of the gun and a few figures. |

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| 42 | Do. | | | | Do. | Mentions Mangalji, son of Raghunāth, (and ?) Kishandās, son of Sanghji, as manufacturer(s). |
| 43 | Dargāh of Qattal Shāhid. Slab in the outer face of the southern wall. | Tughluq | Ghiyāthū'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh | A.H. 722, Shawwāl=1322 A.D., October-November. | Persian verse, Naskh | Records the construction of a step-well by Thakkar Nānak, son of Jagbir. |
| 44 | 'Idgāh. Over the central mihrāb | Bahmani | Muhammad Shāh I | A.H. 760, Shawwāl=1359 A.D., August-September. | Do. | Records the erection of the 'Idgāh by Ulugh Qutluq Bahrām Khān. |
| 45 | Mosque in Daulat Bāgh. Over the central mihrāb. | .... | .... | A. H. 993=1584-85 A.D. | Arabic, Thulth | Records the date of the construction of the mosque. |
| 46 | Hammām opposite the Fort. Slab over the main door. | .... | .... | A.H. 990=1582-83 A.D. | Do. | Refers to the construction of the hammām by Muhibbū'llāh Khān. Written by 'Abdu'l-Qādir Husaini. |
| 47 | Step-well in the Bazaar | .... | .... | A.H. 1216=1801-02 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of the step-well by Arastū Jāh. |
| 48 | Tomb of Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Khān. Over the door in the south. | .... | .... | A.H. 991, Dhī'l-Qa'da, 28=1583 A.D., November-December. | Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq. | Gives the date of the death of Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Khānu'z-Zamān. |
| 49 | Dargāh of H. Mu'min 'Arif. Over an arched gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 1194=1780 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of a Kamān (arch) by Amānu'llāh who got his desires fulfilled at the tomb. |
| 50 | Slab over the main gate of the enclosure | .... | .... | A.H. 1118?=1706-7 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Badly damaged. Seems to record the date, in a chronogram, of the construction of the gate. |
| 51 | Loose slab lying near Gol Gumbad | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Badly damaged. Probably refers to a construction of some sort for water-storage as the town of Daulatābād is referred to as suffering from scarcity of water. |
| PAITHAN TALUK | | | | | | |
| 52 | Kagripura.—Dargāh of Nizāmu'd-Dīn Pish Imam. Slab over the main gate (not in situ). | Tughluq | Muhammad Shāh | A.H. 733, Rabī'ī, 14=1332 A.D., December 3. | Persian, Naskh | States that the construction of the mosque was carried out at the instance of Maliku'l Umarā Ikhtiyārū'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Ulugh A'zam Qubli Sultāni, entitled Naṣīru'l-Mulk. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. A. & P. Suppl.</i> , 1957-1958, p. 32, Pl. X b. |
| 53 | Step-well. Slab to the left of the stairs | .... | .... | A.H. 1270=1853-54 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Constitutes a chronogram for the construction of the well. |
| 54 | Mosque on the bank of the tank. Slab in the back wall. | Bahmani | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ahmad Shāh II | .... | Persian, Naskh | Much damaged. Records the construction of the mosque on the bank of the Zain Sar (?) tank by Maliku'sh Sharq Parwiz-i-Qaranfal Sultāni. Date portion not clear. |
| 55 | Khuldābād.—Dargāh of Hadrat Khwāja Burhānu'd-Dīn. Slab in the outer face of the eastern wall of the tomb proper. | .... | .... | A.H. 744=1343-44 A.D. | Persian verse Naskh | Assigns the construction of a porch and the tomb of the saint Hadrat Burhānu'd-Dīn Qarīb to Kākā Shīd Bakht (fortunate). Text by Burhāni. |
| 56 | Wooden plank fixed in the northern wall inside. | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Thulth | Crudely composed description of the tomb and its various accessories and the eulogy of the saint by one Hasan. Also refers to the tomb of H. Zainu'd-Dīn situated nearby. |
| 57 | Another plank by the side of the above | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Another copy of the above with little alteration. |

| Sl. No | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------|---|---------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| | BOMBAY—contd. AURANGABAD DISTRICT—concl'd. PAITHAN TALUK—concl'd. Khuldābād—concl'd. | | | | | |
| 58 | Loose slab in the southern portion of the compound. | Bahmani | Muhammad Shāh I | A.H. 772=1370-71 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | Assigns the construction of a step-well to Khān-i-A'zam Saifdar Khān. |
| 59 | Old ruined mosque in the south-west corner of the enclosure. Slab in the southern wall. | Do. | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ahmad Shāh II | A.H. 862, Jumādī II, 10 = 1458 A.D., April 25. | Persian, Naskh | Posthumous record. Badly damaged. States that the great Sultān 'Alāu'd-Dīn Ahmad Shāh, son of Ahmad Shāh al Wall al-Bahmani had intended to construct a Jāmi' mosque near the two holy tombs, but died before the construction could materialise and hence Parwiz i-Qaranfāl Sultānī constructed the said mosque at the orders of the heir-apparent (?). |
| 60 | Slab in the western wall in the north-west corner of the enclosure. | Tughluq | Muhammad Shāh | .... | Persian, Naskh | Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a step-well. |
| 61 | Dargāh of H. Zainu d-Dīn. Wooden plank in the northern wall of the tomb proper. | .... | .... | A.H. 771, Ramaḍān=1370 A.D., March-April. | Persian verse, Thulth. | Records the death of the saint Ḥadrat Zainu'd-Dīn Shīrāzī who died on the 25th Rabi' I and the construction of his tomb about five months later by Khwāja Shihābu'd-Dīn. Composed by Ḥamid. |
| 62 | Slab in the outer face of the eastern wall | .... | .... | A.H. 771=1370 A.D. | Do. | Refers to the demise and the construction of the tomb of the above mentioned saint, originally named Dā'ūd, son of Husain, by the aforesaid Khwāja Shihāb. Text by one Dā'ūdī(?). |
| 63 | Slab over the central arch of the sehdarī | .... | .... | A.H. 1084=1673-74 A.D. | Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq. | Records the year of completion. |
| 64 | Slab in the facade of the khānqāh | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Letters almost peeled off. Seems to refer to the construction of a Khānqāh in the tomb of the saint who belonged to the Chishtī order, by Shāh Manṣūr. |
| 65 | Over the central mihrāb of the mosque | .... | .... | A.H. 1074=1663-64 A.D. | Arabic, Thulth | Contains merely religious texts and the date. Obviously an epitaph. |
| 66 | Dargāh of Khwāja Muntajabu'd-Dīn. Wooden plank in the northern wall of the tomb proper. | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Thulth. | Eulogy of the deceased saint. No date. |
| 67 | Chak Darwāza. Slab fixed into the wall to the right (not in situ). | | | A.H. 971, Ramaḍān, 17, Thursday=1564 A.D., April 29 which was Saturday. | Persian Nasta'liq. | Refers to the construction of a mosque by Dayānat Khān, an admirer of the saint Muntajabu'd-Dīn, within the enclosure of the latter's tomb. |

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|-------------------|--|------|------|---|--|---|
| 68 | Another slab near the above | | | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 69 | Third slab in the same place | | | A.H. 1123=1711-12 A.D. | Do. | Records the repairs carried out to one of the three porches in the tomb of the saint (called here Zar Zari <u>Shāh</u>) by <u>Sultān Khān</u> , a leading <i>sāhukār</i> of the place. |
| 70 | Staircase Museum. Over the main gate | .... | .... | A.H. 1081=1670-71 A.D. | Persian, <u>Thulth</u> , verse, | Records the date of the death of <u>Rahmān Qulī</u> , in a chronogram. Written by <u>Ḍiyā'ud-Dīn</u> . |
| 71 | Head-stile of the grave of H. Rājā Qatib Ḥusamī. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, <u>Tughrā</u> | Modern. Mentions the name of the saint only. |
| 72 | Head-stile of a grave, said to be that of Abul-Ḥasan Faṭṭuḥ. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Modern. Mentions the name of Abul-Ḥasan <u>Tānā Shāh</u> only. |
| NANDED DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| Bhokar Taluk | | | | | | |
| 73 | Bhokar. Slab on the tank | .... | .... | A.H. 1233=1817-18 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq. | States that the tank was constructed by <u>Nawwāb Rafi'atu'l-Kulī</u> . |
| Daglūr Taluk | | | | | | |
| 74 | Daglūr. Slab over the grave of the daughter of Sayyid Bahā'ud-Dīn Shāhānī. | .... | .... | A.H. 1239, Shawwāl 29 1824 A.D., June 27. | Persian, <u>Naskh</u> | Records the date of death of <u>Zinatu'n-Niā</u> , 6 months old daughter of Sayyid Bahā'ud-Dīn <u>Shāhānī</u> , <i>mangī</i> of Daglūr. |
| Nandura Taluk | | | | | | |
| 75 | M. Bāgh. Mosque. Slab in the wall | .... | .... | .... | Persian, prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> . | Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque. Date unintelligible. |
| 76 | Nanded. Slab over the grave of Shah Fakhrullah Nuri. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> . | Damaged and execution crude. Purport not clear. Seems to mention one <u>Kāki</u> as a disciple of <u>Shāh Fakhrullah Nuri</u> . |
| 77 | Slab over the door of the same barāh | .... | .... | A.H. 1051=1641-42 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Contains a chronogram in one line for the date of the death of <u>Shah Makhlā</u> and the date in words. |
| 78 | Door of Shah Fakhrullah Nuri. Slab on the wall | .... | .... | A.H. 1070=1659-60 A.D. | Persian, <u>Naskh</u> | Records the construction of the mosque and <i>hujra</i> of 'Israt <u>Shah Fakhrullah Nuri</u> , by Muḥammad Naṣrat <u>Khān</u> , son of <u>Fatḥ Jang Khān Angān</u> . |
| PARBHANI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| PARBHANI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 79 | Parbhani. Roshan. Slab on the wall. Slab over the eastern gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 1222=1807-08 A.D. | Do. | States that the construction of the mausoleum was started in A.H. 1210 by the order of <u>Nawwāb Subhān Khān Bahādur</u> and finished on the date given. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | |
| BHILSA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| BHILSA TAHsil | | | | | | |
| 80 | Bhilsā.—Slab lying near the Block Development Office. | Mughal | Shāh Jahān | A.H. 1045=1635-36 A.D. | Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of a rest-house for travellers by Sayyid Hasan, under the superintendence of Dāūdās of Delhi. |
| MYSORE | | | | | | |
| GULBARGA DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| CHINCHOLI TALUK | | | | | | |
| 81 | Chincholi.—Queen's Fort. Slab built into the wall. | Do. | Do. | A.H. 1066?=1655-56 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Faulty composition. Seems to record the construction of the fort during the period of 'Abdu'l-Hamid, son of Bahlul Khān. |
| 82 | Another slab in the same place | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Records the construction of the fort of Chincholi by Muḥammad Khān. |
| 83 | Dargāh. Slab over the inner entrance | .... | .... | A.H. 1187, Dhī'l-Qa'da=1774 A.D., January-February. | Do. | States that the door of the dargāh was constructed by Sidi Bashīr. |
| 84 | Slab over the entrance | .... | .... | A.H. 1269=1852-53 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of an arched doorway (?) by Dalil Khān. |
| 85 | Itibārpūr.—Laxmi Temple. Slab to the right. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, Naskh | Records the construction of a <i>paī</i> and its designation as Ibrāhīm Itibarpur by Khān-I-A'zam I'tibār Khān. |
| GULBARGA TALUK | | | | | | |
| 86 | Gulbarga.—Fort. Masjid-i-Kalān. Slab in the right side of the northern porch. | Bahmanī | Muḥammad Shāh I | A.H. 769, Muḥarram 4 = 1367 A.D., August 31. | Arabic, Naskh | Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1907-8, p. 1, No. 2. |
| 87 | Slab in the left side, same place | .... | .... | A.H. 824=1421 A.D. | Arabic, Thulth | Epitaph of Hājī Mahmūd, son of Hājī Husain Lāhijānī. Noticed <i>ibid.</i> , p. 2, No. 3. |
| 88 | Slab in the inner face of the outer western wall. | 'Adil Shāhī | 'Alī 'Adil Shāh I | A.H. 965?=1557-58 A.D. | Persian, Naskh | Published <i>ibid.</i> , p. 2, No. 5, where the name 'Arab Khān is wrongly read as 'Izzat Khān. For another inscription with similar text, see No. 97 below. |
| 89 | Stepwell within the two western walls. Slab in the wall. | Do. | Do. | A.H. 969=1561-62 A.D. | Do. | <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 4, No. 10, where the reading of the date is not given. |

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|-----|---|-------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 90 | Another (ruined) step-well. Slab in the wall near the steps. | Do. | Do. | A.H. 972, Jumādā, I, 5=1584 A.D., December 9. | | <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3, No. 7, where the reading, particularly of the date, is not correct. |
| 91 | Zanjiri gate. Slab over the gate | Do. | Muhammad | A.H. 1045=1635-36 A.D. | Persian and Arabic, Thulth | Incomplete reading published <i>ibid.</i> , p. 2, no. 4. States that the fifth gate of the fort which originally had 4 gates, was constructed by Malik Yāqūt. Date in figure as well as in chronogram. |
| 92 | Slab in the wall near the Fīl Burj | Do. | Sikandar | A.H. 1084=1673-74 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, p. 8, No. 21, where the date of commencement is wrongly read as 1083 instead of 1073. |
| 93 | Nauras Burj. Slab in the wall | .... | .... | A.H. 1015=1603-04 A.D. | Arabic, Thulth | Published <i>ibid.</i> , p. 7, No. 18, where the date is not given. |
| 94 | Another slab in the same place | 'Adil Shāhī | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 1033=1623-24 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 7, No. 17. |
| 95 | Ghaḍiālī Burj. Slab in the eastern side | Do. | Muhammad | A.H. 1066=1655-56 A.D. | Persian verse, Thulth | <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 7, No. 20. |
| 96 | Gun. Backside | .... | .... | A.H. 1183=1769-70 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Contains merely the name of Nawwāb Zainu'd-Dawla Bahādur Zafaru'd-Dawla Banādur, a friend of the rightful Sayyids. |
| 97 | Bastion adjoining the Jagat Tālāb inside the eastern well. Slab fixed into the bastion. | 'Adil Shāhī | 'Alī 'Adil Shāh I | A.H. 965=1557-58 A.D. | Persian, Naskh | Same as No. 88 above. |
| 98 | Kālā Pahād bastion. Slab fixed into the bastion. | Do. | Muhammad | A.H. 1058=1648-49 A.D. | Do. | Published in <i>Ep. Indo Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, p. 7, No. 19. |
| 99 | Slab in the wall near the Hāthī Burj | Do. | Ibrāhīm II | .... | Do. | Damaged. Records the construction, probably of a bastion by Muhammad Haidar. Date portion peeled off. |
| 100 | Small mosque in the north-west area | Do. | 'Alī 'Adil Shāh I | .... | Arabic, Thulth | Published in <i>Ep. Indo Mosl.</i> , p. 4, No. 9, where the name of the builder of the mosque is wrongly read as 'Izzat Khān instead of 'Arab Khān. See also Nos. 88 and 97 above. |
| 101 | Loose slab | Bahmani | Muhammad Shāh II | A.H. 797=1394-95 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Fakhr-i-Duwal Mubārak Sultānī. |
| 102 | Slab in the wall near the Hāthī Darwāza | 'Adil Shāhī | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 995? = 1586-87 A.D. | Persian, Thulth | Published in <i>Ep. Indo Mosl.</i> , op. cit., p. 6, No. 16, where the date is not given. |
| 103 | Mahalla Mominpūra. Baḍī Masjid. Slab over the main door. | Bahmani | Muhammad Shāh I | A.H. 774, Rabi' I, 5? = 1372 A.D., September 4. | Persian prose and verse, Naskh | Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque and a step-well by Rajab Jalāl Shīrāzī. |
| 104 | Slab fixed into the left side of the eastern gate. | Mughal | Muhammad Shāh | A.H. 1145=1732-33 A.D. | Persian, Thulth | Damaged. Records the construction of a step-well by Sayyid Muhammad 'Arif. |
| 105 | Dargāh of Hadrat Muhammad Gaisi Darās. Loose slab in the dargāh. | 'Adil Shāhī | Ibrāhīm I | A.H. 945=1538-39 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | Damaged. Contains the eulogy of the celebrated saint and states that the special gate to the dargāh was constructed by way of devotion by a servant (name unintelligible) of the king. |
| 106 | Samā 'Khāna. Slab in the southern wall | .... | .... | A.H. 958=1551 A.D. | Do. | Damaged. Records the construction of a building for the comfort of the attendants of the tomb and the travellers by a person (name not readable). |

| Sl No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------|---|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | MYSORE—contd. GULBARGA DISTRICT—concl. GULBARGA TALUK—concl. Gulbarga—concl. | | | | | |
| 107 | Slab in the southern wall of the enclosure | .... | .... | A.H. 1108, Rabi' I, 1=1696 A. D., Sep- tember 18. | Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulth</u> | Records the death of a lady (name not mentioned) a descendant of the 5th century (A.H.) saint <u>Khawja</u> 'Abdu'llah Anṣārī. Probably same as <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, p.9, No. 23, where no particulars are given |
| 108 | Haveli Maṇṣabdār near the Dargāh. Headstone of a grave. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> | Contains only Shiite <i>Ḥurūd</i> . |
| 109 | Maḥalla <u>Shaiḫ</u> Raḍā. Tomb of <u>Khawja</u> Sirāju'd-Dīn Junaidī. Step-well. Slab in the northern wall. | Bahmani | Muḥammad Shāh I | A.H. 768, Sha'bān 10 = 1367 A.D., April 11. | Persian verse, Naskh | Badly damaged. Records the construction of a step-well by the chief of Turks(?), Abū Muḥammad Tabrizī under the supervision of <u>Khawja</u> Kabīr, son of Muḥammad <u>Khalkhālī</u> . |
| 110 | Mosque. Loose slab | Do. | Muḥammad Shāh II | A.H. 781, Ramaḍān =1379 A.D., Decem- ber 11=1380 A. D., January 9. | Do. | Fragmentary and badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque by Maliku'sh-Sharq Abūjī(?). |
| 111 | <u>Kharrūza</u> Gumbad. Slab over the main gate. | Do. | Firūz Shāh | A.H. 819, ... 12= 1416-17 A.D. | Do. | Badly damaged. Comprises an eulogy and records the construction of the tomb of Malik Nāib Hushang <u>Sarpardadār</u> who had died on the 13th(?) of Ṣafar. |
| 112 | Tomb near Langer <u>Khāna</u> mosque. Slab over the door. | Do. | Aḥmad Shāh II (?) | A.H. 837, Shawwāl= 1434 A.D., May- June. | Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> | States that the tomb over the grave of the great saint Sayyidī Aḥmad Kabīr was constructed by Ḥājī Zaidā of Marāgha. |
| 113 | Bāoli Qalandar Shāh. Slab in the eastern wall. | Do. | 'Alāu'd-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh | A.H. 862=1457-58 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh; Sanskrit, Nāgarī. | Bilingual. Fragmentary and badly damaged. Refers to the construction of a step-well. Name of the builder not legible. For the Sanskrit portion, see <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1957-1958, App. No. B 325. |
| 114 | Hirāpur.—Step-well. Slab in the wall. | 'Adil Shāhī | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 994, Muharram =1585 A.D., Decem- ber, to 1586 A.D., January. | Persian, Naskh | Published in <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, p. 5, No. 13. |
| 115 | Graveyard in Maḥalla Pā'in. Headstone of a grave. | .... | .... | A.H. 1040, Rama- ḍān 14=1631 A.D., April 6. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Records the name (and probably the death) of <u>Khawja</u> Shāh Nawāz, son of <u>Khawja</u> Muḥammad Subhān, a descendant of <u>Khawja</u> Jām. |
| 116 | Hāshim Bāoli. Slab into the southern side. | .... | .... | A.H. 1214=1799-1800 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta' liq. | Published in <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1907-1908, p. 10, No. 26. |
| 117 | Tomb of Sidi 'Ambar. Slab over the main gate. | | | A.H. 1008=1599-1600 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 6, No. 16. |

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|------------------|--|-------------|------|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | Tomb near Ambar's Tomb. Three sides of a grave. | | | | Arabic, <u>Thuth</u> | A part from a Quranic verse, contains the name of the pardoned <u>Khunza</u> , the wet-nurse of <u>Chānd Bibi Sultān</u> . | |
| 119 | Three sides of another grave | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> | Religious texts only. | |
| 120 | Maqbara Kī Masjid. Slab in the left side of the facade. | .... | .... | A.H. 980 ?=1572-73 A.D. | Do. | Records the Shiite <i>durūd</i> and the date only. | |
| 121 | Slab to the right of the above | .... | .... | A.H. 1203, Dhi'l-Hijja=1789 A.D., August-September. | Persian, <u>Naskh</u> | Published in <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , op. cit., p. 9, No. 25, where the date is wrongly given as 1204 in text and 1202 in translation. | |
| SHORAPUR TALUK | | | | | | | |
| 122 | Kembhāvi.—Basavanna temple. Loose slab lying in front (in two pieces). | Bahmani | | Name lost (probably Kalima'llāh) | A.H. 936, Ramaḍān =1529 A.D., May-June. | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the construction on the given date of a tomb (and a mosque) by Hāji (name lost) and endowment of shops etc. for the maintenance of the mosque and the tomb. Further imprecates those who seek to violate the terms of the deed or spend the income otherwise. Written by Hāji Husain, son of Yūsuf. |
| 123 | Darwāzā Bāvi (well). Slab in the wall. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, <u>Thuth</u> | Records the construction of a well for the use of men and animals. Further states that 30 <i>bighas</i> of fallow (?) land was brought into cultivation through hard labour and its income endowed for the service charges of the attendants of the well. | |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT | | | | | | | |
| LINGASUR TALUK | | | | | | | |
| 124 | Kōṭa (Kāṭi).—Dargāh of Amiru'd-Dīn. Slab in the wall. | .... | .... | .... | Persian, <u>Naskh</u> | Damaged. Purport not clear. | |
| 125 | Mudgal.—Fort. Slab in the wall near Chār Mahal. | 'Adil Shāhi | | Ibrāhīm I | A.H. 943, Rabi' II 12, Shuhūr San 943 ?=1536 A.D., September 28. | Do. | Execution crude. Purport not quite clear. Seems to refer to some exploit(?) by <u>Shamshirū'l-Mulk</u> , a servant of the king. |
| 126 | Bijli Bāvi. Loose slab lying nearby | Mughal | | Aurangzeb | Regnal year 47, (A.H. 1115) Rabi' II 25, Friday=1703 A.D., August 27. | Persian, <u>Nastal'iq</u> , Local dialect, Nāgarī. | Bilingual. Fragmentary. States that one bastion which was totally damaged was repaired by Rāja Rām Singh Sisōdia Rānāwat, the <i>qala'dār</i> and <i>faujdar</i> and it was renamed Rām Burj. For the Sanskrit version, see No. 705 of Appendix B, <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59. |
| RAICHUR TALUK | | | | | | | |
| 127 | Malibābād.—Mosque. Loose slab | | | | A.H. 918, Dhi'l-Qa'da 14=1513 A.D., January 21. | Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Kannaḍa. | Bilingual. Comprises the text of a <i>qawlnāma</i> issued by Malik 'sh-Sharq Malik 'Ambar, granting reductions in the levies on the village communities like farmers, oil-sellers etc., and prohibiting collection of the same by rates other than those laid down. Ends with an imprecation. For the Kannaḍa portion, see <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 722 A of App. B. |
| 128 | Raichur.—Fort. Kāṭi Darwāza. Slab fixed inside the gate (said to have originally belonged to the Kamālī gate now no more). | Bahmani | | Muhammad Shāh III | A.H. 837=1468-69 A.D. | Persian prose and verse, <u>Naskh</u> | Records the construction of a gate by <u>Khān-i-A'zam Mallā Khān Hāfi</u> . |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| MYSORE—contd. | | | | | | |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT—contd. | | | | | | |
| RAICHUR TALUK—contd. | | | | | | |
| Raichur—contd. | | | | | | |
| 129 | Daru'l-Mutāla'a (Reading room) within the Kāfī gate. Slab fixed into a niche. | 'Ādil Shāhī . . . | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 1032=1622-23 A.D. | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh. | States that the nine arches with a room above were constructed by Amīr 'Abdu'l-Muḥammad, the governor. |
| 130 | Slab fixed into another niche. . . . | Do. | Do. | Do. | Persian verse, Naskh | Same as above. Records further that the building was a new construction, there being nothing but the fort-wall at the site. |
| 131 | Bastion near the Andhūrī Bāoli. Loose slab. | Do. | Ibrāhīm I | A.H. 953=1546-47 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta-'liq. | States that the bastion was constructed through the efforts of Aḥmad Ḥājī Gunābādī. |
| 132 | Bastion near the Khusrāw Burj. Slab in the wall. | Do. | Do. | A.H. 955=1548-49 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of the bastion. |
| 133 | Makki Darwāza. Slab over the second doorway. | Bahmanī | Muḥammad Shāh III | A.H. 874=1469-70 A.D. | Persian, Naskh . . . | Records the construction by Khān-i-A'zam Mallū Khān Ḥāfiz. |
| 134 | Jāmi' mosque. Slab fixed into the right mihrāb in the west wall. | 'Ādil Shāhī . . . | 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I | A.H. 985=1477-78 A.D. | Arabic and Persian, Naskh | Records the construction of a mosque in the reign of the king. |
| 135 | Slab fixed into the left mihrāb. . . . | Do. | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 1032=1622-23 A.D. | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh | Records the date of construction of a Jāmi' mosque by Malik 'Abdu'l-Muḥammad in two years. The mason's name was Rājs. |
| 136 | Slab fixed into the niche above the left mihrāb. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh. | Purport same as above. |
| 137 | Slab fixed into the central mihrāb . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Thulth and Nasta'liq. | Contains the First Creed and names of the four companions of the Prophet. |
| 138 | Dargāh of Shāh Mir Husain and Mir Hasan near the Jāmi' mosque. Slab over the entrance (not in situ). | 'Ādil Shāhī . . . | Ibrāhīm II | A.H. 1032=1622-23 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh. | Records the construction of a granary (<i>anbārkhāna</i>) by 'Abdu'l-Muḥammad. See No. 129 above |
| 139 | Daftari mosque. Freize over the facade. | | .. | A.H. 904=1498-99 A.D. | Persian, Naskh. | Records an endowment, made by Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Ḥājī, son of Sulaimān Qirmānī, of 9 <i>chāwars</i> of land in the village Durgpur in Raichur district, of 8 <i>chāwars</i> for the leader of prayers, caller to prayers etc., and 1 <i>chāwar</i> for the managing trustee of the mosque—and 40 shops near the mosque in the city of Raichur for meeting the expenditure incurred on its upkeep. |

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| 140 | Yak Minār mosque. Slab fixed into the southern wall near the entrance (brought from elsewhere). | | | A.H. 905=1499-1500 A.D. | Arabic, Naskh | Contains only a saying of the Prophet on charity. |
| 141 | Slab over the main entrance | Bahmanī | Mahmūd Shāh | A.H. 919=1613-14 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh. | Records the construction of a mosque by 'Ambar during the government of Maliku'l-Mulk 'Ādil-i-Thānī (i.e., the second 'Ādil Shāhī ruler). |
| 142 | Yatīm Shih's mosque near the Kamānī Darwāza. Slab in the north wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1162, Jumādā I, 7=1749 A.D., April 14. | Arabic and Persian, Naskh. | States that the mosque was constructed under the supervision of Yatīm Shāh Faqīr, a disciple of Shāh Jamāl Qalandar and through the efforts of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Wāhid, the qal'adār. |
| 143 | Mosque of Hazāra Baig. Slab over the main entrance (said to have been brought from behind the Jail). | Bahmanī | Mahmūd Shāh . . . . . | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Records the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Sumbul during the government of 'Ādil Khān-i-Thānī (the second 'Ādil Khān). |
| 144 | Tomb of Yūnus Shāh behind the Jail. Headside of the grave. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Thulth | Contains only a saying of the Prophet. |
| 145 | Do. Footside . . . . . | .... | .... | ...., Rajab 1, Friday. | Persian, Naskh | Records the date of death of Shaikh Yūnus (Yūsuf?). Year portion peeled off. |
| 146 | Mosque inside the Naurang Darwāza. Slab in the southern wall (said to have been brought from Tāhūr bastion). | 'Ādil Shāhī | 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh I | Shuhūr 971 (in words), A.H. 978 (in figure)=1570-71 A.D. | Arabic, Naskh. | Records the construction (of a bastion?) by Tāhīr Khān. |
| 147 | Outside the Fort. Jāmi' mosque in Sarraf Bazar. Slab over the main gate. | Do. | Mahmūd (Muhammad?) | A.H. 1038=1628-29 A.D. | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh. | States that the mosque was constructed by 'Abdu'l-Muhammad, the work having started during the reign of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh. |
| 148 | Slab in the left corner, same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Tughra | Contains a Quranic chapter only. |
| 149 | Tomb of Qābil Shih. Slab in the south wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1167, Jumādā I, 9=1754 A.D., March 4. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Records the construction of the tomb of Pīr Qābil Shāh by Sayyid 'Ālam and 'Abdu'l-Ghanī. |
| 150 | Chowk ki Masjid. Slab fixed into the floor of the central mihrāb. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Contains Quranic verses only. |
| 151 | Slab over the main entrance . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Contains only a Persian verse of didactic nature. |
| 152 | Mosque in Mahalla Lobār wāda. Slab over the central arch in the facade. | .... | .... | A.H. 1032=1622-23 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | States that the mosque was constructed by Bibi Halima. |
| 153 | Slab built into the central mihrāb. . . . . | .... | .... | Do. | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh. | Purport same as in No. 152 above. |
| 154 | Masjid Sarwarān in Mahalla Maddi Pot. Slab over the main entrance. | .... | .... | A.H. 1198, Rabi'II, 11=1784 A.D., March 4. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | States that the construction of the mosque of Shāh 'Abdu'lāh was started on the 27th Jumādā A.H. 1196 and completed after 22 months on the given date by a lady-admirer of the saint, Hājī Bakhtī by name under the superintendence of Ghulām Muhammad in the time of Shujā'u'l-Mulk and Nawwāb Dhu'l-Faqrū'd-Dawla. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------|--|--|---|
| MYSORE—concl. | | | | | | |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT—concl. | | | | | | |
| RAICHUR TALUK—concl. | | | | | | |
| Raichur—concl. | | | | | | |
| | Slab over the central arch of the facade. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Contains merely the names of 4 Caliphs and 12 imāma. |
| 156 | Mubbāb Gulshan Nigāh. Slab fixed into the ground (said to have been brought from elsewhere). | Bahmani | Muhammad Shāh III | A.H. 885=1480-81 A.D. | Persian, Naskh | Records the construction of some structure by Khān-i-A'zam Mallū Khān Hāfiz. |
| 157 | Dargāh of Abū Turāb near 'Idgāh. Stone lintel of the main door. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh. | Damaged. Contains a sixteen-housed square in the middle with pious ejaculations on both the sides of the lintel. |
| RAJASTHAN | | | | | | |
| AJMER DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 158 | Ajmēr.—Arhāl Dīn kā Jhonpra. Behind the second arch from the south. | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Noticed in <i>Ep. Indo-Mosl.</i> , 1911-1912, p. 33. |
| 159 | Dargāh of H. Khwāja Mu'īnu'd-Dīn (Chhatī). Headstone of a grave to the east of the Begamī Dalān. | .... | .... | A.H. 984=1576-77 A.D. | Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq. | Records the date of the death of Muhammad Wafā in a chronogram. Published in <i>Ep. Ind., A. & P. Suppl.</i> , 1957-1958, p. 49, Pl. XII a. |
| 160 | Headstone of a grave near the Khirkī Darwāza. | .... | .... | A.H. 985=1577-78 A.D. | Arabic, Nasta'liq. | Records the death of Mir Khādīm, son of the famous saint Makhdūm a'z-Zāhid al-Jāmī. |
| 161 | Headstone of another grave near the above. | .... | .... | Do. | Do. | Records the death of Mirzā Muhammad Amīn, grandson, on father's side, of the famous saint Makhdūm a'z-Zāhid al-Jāmī and, on mother's side, of Maulānā Ghāzī Khān Badakhshī. |
| 162 | Marble sarcophagus adjacent to the hūjra of Nizāmu'l-Mashūkh. | .... | .... | A.H. 1023=1614-15 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the demise of Khusrāw Khān of Sind, a nobleman. Published in <i>Ep. Ind., Ar. & Pers. Suppl.</i> , 1957-1958, p. 51, Pl. XII b. |
| 163 | Marble sarcophagus near the Chhatrī gate. One portion. | | | A.H. 1182, Shawwāl 29=1769 A.D., March 8. | Do. | Records the date of death of Mirzā 'Ādil. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1959-1960, p. 49, Pl. XIII a. |
| 164 | The other portion | | | | Arabic, Naskh | Religious text only. |

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| 165 | Another grave near the above | | | A.H. 1214, Rabi' I, 8=1799 A.D., August 10. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Records the demise of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Abdu'r-Rahīm Baig Khān Bahādur Mu'īnu'd-Dawla Himmāt Jang. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 52-53, Pl. XIII b. |
| 166 | Grave to the west of the Khilyki Darwāza. Headside. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Thulth | Religious texts only. |
| 167 | Do. Footside | .... | .... | A.H. 1033, Muḥar- ram, 5, Monday= 1623 A.D., October, 20. | Persian verse, Nasta' liq. | Records the death of one Nagru'llāh. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1957-1958, p. 60. Pl. XV c. |
| 168 | Chilla of Qutb Shāh. Over the main gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 1239=1823-24 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh. | Records the construction of the tomb of Muḥammad Shāh and also of a mosque and a <i>khānqāh</i> by one Maḥmūd. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1959-1960, p. 55, Pl. XIV b. |
| 169 | Tārāghāh.—House of one Dhākīr Ḥusain. Slab fixed into a wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1094=1682-83 A.D.] | Persian verse, Nasta' liq. | Seems to refer to some divine bounty received by one darwīsh. Exact purport not clear. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 42, Pl. X b. |
| NAGOUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| BARI KHATU TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 170 | Barī Khatu.—Tomb of Maghrībī Shāh. Slab fixed into the wall of the verandah on the west. | Mamlūk | Ilutmish | A.H. 620, Rama- dān=1232 A.D., June-July. | Arabic, Naskh | Records the construction of a tank by Mas'ūd, son of Aḥmad, son of 'Umar al-Khalj. |
| 171 | Loose slab | Do. | Ghiyāthud-Dīn Balban | A.H. 666, Jumādā II, 11=1268 A.D., February 27. | Do. | Fragmentary. Records the name and titles of the king and of Malik-i-Mulūki'sh-Sharq Saifu'd-Dawlat wa'd-Dīn Aḥmad(?) Sultān. |
| 172 | Tomb proper. Slab in the outer face of the northern wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1008=1699- 1600 A.D. | Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq. | States that the writer, Mtr Buzurg visited the holy tomb in the company of (his father) Nawwāb Amīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm. |
| 173 | Slab over the main door | Mughal | Akbar | A.H. 1010=1601-02 A.D. | Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq. | States that the emperor permitted the servant Muḥammad Ma'sūm of Bhakkar to leave as envoy to 'Irāq (i.e., Iran). |
| 174 | Slab in the outerface of the southern wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 1013=1604-05 A.D. | Do. | States that the writer, Mtr Buzurg, visited the holy tomb in the company of Amīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm at the time of his return from Iran. |
| 175 | Slab fixed into a wall in the enclosure | .... | .... | A.H. 1091, Jumādā II, 27. 1670 A.D., November 1. | Persian, liq. | Records the construction of a mosque in the vicinity of the tomb by (?) Shāikh Adam, at the instance of Shāikh Mujāhid and Nūr Muḥammad. |
| 176 | Graveyard on the hill. Slab in the west wall. | .... | .... | A.H. 761, Shawwāl, 1=1360 A. D., August 16. | Persian verse, Naskh. | States that six martyrs were killed on the said day (of 'Idu'l-Fiṭr) in a religious feud after displaying feats of valour. |
| 177 | Dargāh of Samman Shāh. Over the main entrance | .... | .... | A.H. 802?=1399- 1400 A.D. | Do. | Records the date of death (A.H. 648=1250-51 A.D.) of Shāh Samman and that of the construction of the tomb. |
| 178 | Wall to the west of the tomb | Mughal | Shāh Jahān | A.H. 1062, reg. year 25=1651-52 A.D. | Persian, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of the dome of the tomb during the time of Pahlāḍ Khān. |
| 179 | Wall to the north of the tomb | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta' liq. | Crude execution. Purport not clear. Names of the saint and of stone-carver Raḥmān(?) are somewhat readable. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| RAJASTHAN—concl. | | | | | | |
| NAGOUR DISTRICT—concl. | | | | | | |
| BARI KHATU TAHSIL—concl. | | | | | | |
| Bari Khatu—concl. | | | | | | |
| 180 | Fort. <u>Shāh</u> Hafizu'llāh's mosque. Slab over the central mihrāb. | .... | .... | A.H. 1188, Dhi'l-Qa'da, 26, Sunday= 1775 A.D., January 29. | Persian verse, Naskh. | Records the date of death of the saint <u>Shāh</u> Hafizu'llāh. |
| 181 | Over the main entrance . . . . | .... | .... | Do. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Purport same as in No. 180 above. Further gives the name of the stone-carver Nūr Muḥammad, son of Malik Dīn. |
| 182 | Slab in the mihrāb | Mughal | Muḥaffarū'd-Dīn <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam | A.H. 1204, Rabī' II, 21=1790 A.D., January 8. | Persian, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of the mosque. Also gives a couplet mentioning the saint. |
| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | | |
| ALLAHABAD DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 183 | Allahābād.—Municipal Museum. Slab No. 1. | Tughluq | Firūz <u>Shāh</u> | A.H. 765, Ṣafar, 14=1363 A.D., November 22. | Persian, Naskh. | States that a mosque was built through the efforts of Bahādur, a servant of late Maulānā Sirājū'd-Dīn. |
| 184 | Slab No. 2, originally from Kauśāmbī. | .... | .... | A.H. 969=1561-62 A.D. | Persian verse, Thulth | Damaged. Gives a chronogram for the death of one <u>Hāshim</u> . |
| 185 | Slab No. 3, from the same place . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. [10?]81, Rabī' II, 6=1670 A.D., August 13. | Persian, Naskh. | Assigns the erection of a mosque to <u>Shāikh</u> Firūz. |
| 186 | Slab No. 4 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Contains a couplet purporting to encourage praying. |
| 187 | Slab No. 5 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Fragmentary. Appears to be an epitaph. |
| 188 | Slab No. 6 . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq. | Too much damaged. Seems to be an epitaph. |
| BANARAS DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 189 | Banāras (Vārāṇasī).—Maḥalla Bakaryā Kuṇḍ. Dargāh of Fakhrū'd-Dīn Shāhid. Stone-beam in the mosque. | Tughluq | Firūz <u>Shāh</u> | A.H. 777, Rabī' II, 1=1375 A.D., July, 31. | Persian, Naskh | Records the construction of the mosque as well as the dome of the porch, the <i>hujra</i> , the steps of the reservoir and the enclosure of the tomb of Sayyid Fakhrū'd-Dīn Shāhid 'Alawī by Diyā Aḥmad. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 190 | Slab in the outer wall | Do. | Do. | A.H. 777=1375 A.D. | Persian verse, Naskh | Records the construction of the dome of the porch in the Sayyid's tomb by Diyā-i-Duwal (same as in the previous record). |
| 191 | Grave of Miḥāḥ Bābā. Headstone . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Badly damaged. Purport not clear. |
| 192 | Reverse of the above . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 193 | Sālārpūr graveyard. Left side of a grave. | .... | .... | A.H. 880, Shawwāl, 2 =1478 A.D., January 29. | Persian verse, Naskh. | Records the demise of the chief of the Maliks, viz. Natthan, son of Hizibr. |
| 194 | Head side of the same grave . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | A Quranic verse only. |
| 195 | Top of the same grave . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | First Creed only. |
| HARDOI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| BELORAM TAHSIL | | | | | | |
| 196 | Bēlgrām.—Jāmī' mosque. Loose slab . | Sharqi | Mahmūd Shāh | A.H. 845=1441-42 A.D. | Persian, Naskh | States that this structure was renovated through the efforts of the great Malik Mānik Bhattī Bhatnerī, a companion of Khān-i-A'zam Fath Khān, son of Fath Khān Hīrevī. |
| 197 | Slab to the left side of the entrance, inside. | Do. | Ibrāhīm Shāh . . . . . | .... | Persian verse, Do. | Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the Jāmī' mosque and contains the name of the lofty noble, 'Alī, son of Shams. |
| 198 | Mahalla Sayyidwāda. Imāmbāra of H. 'Abbās. Slab to the left side of the entrance | .... | .... | A.H. 1223=1808-09 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of the <i>ta'ziya-khāna</i> of Imām Husain by Khān Mahdī 'Alī Maṣṭū-i-Zamān. |
| 199 | Dargāh of H. 'Abbās. Slab in the right side of the inner entrance. | .... | .... | A.H. 1271=1854-55 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of the dargāh adjacent to the <i>ta'ziya-khāna</i> by Sayyid Jān Khān. |
| 200 | Left side of the wooden pulpit . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1274=1857-58 A.D. | Do. | States that the pulpit was provided by Muḥammad, son of Sayyid Jān. |
| JAUNPUR DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 201 | Jaunpur.—Atāla mosque. Slab over the central mihrāb. | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Religious text only. Calligraphy similar to that employed in Bengal inscriptions. |
| 202 | Loose slab lying near the central mihrāb. | Tughluq | Mīrās Shāh | A.H. 785, Shawwāl, 1, Sunday-1364 A.D., July 2 which was Tuesday. | Persian verse, Naskh | Records the construction of a mosque by Khwāja Kāmil-i-Khān Jahān. |
| 203 | Barī mosque. Slab in the central mihrāb | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naskh | Religious text only. |
| 204 | Another slab, same place . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Do. |
| 205 | Headside of a grave in the courtyard . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1047, Muḥarram, 23-1637 A.D., June 7. | Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq. | Records the date of the martyrdom of Rahmān Baig, son of Qāsim Sanglajī. |

| Sl. No. | Findspot | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd. JAUNPUR DISTRICT—concl'd. Jaunpur—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| 206 | Khānqāh. Headside of a grave . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 976=1568-69 A.D. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the death of <u>Shāh Hāshim</u> . |
| 207 | Headstone of another grave . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1006=1597-98 A.D. | Do. . . . | Records (the construction?) of the grave of <u>Sultān Hāshim</u> . |
| 208 | Headstone of a third grave . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1120=1708-09 A.D. | Arabic, Nasta'liq. | Records the date of death of some one (name not given) in chronogram as well as in figures. |
| 209 | Sides of the same grave . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> | Quranic verse only. |
| 210 | Fort. Slab fixed into the ground in the courtyard of the main gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 1180, Rabī'ī 22=1766 A.D., August 28. | Persian, Nasta'liq | Enjoins that the governor, the <i>kūfwāl</i> , the <i>qal'adār</i> and <i>faujdar</i> of Jaunpur should see that the daily allowance given to Sayyids, widows and other needy people as started by <u>Muhammad Bashīr Khān Bahādur</u> is continued. |
| LUCKNOW DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 211 | Lucknow.—Maḥalla Nādān Maḥal. Tomb of <u>Shaikh Ibrāhīm Chishtī</u> . Slab over the main gate. | .... | .... | A.H. 961=1553-54 A.D. | Do. . . . | Records the death of the celebrated saint <u>Shaikh Ibrāhīm Chishtī</u> in a chronogram. |
| 212 | Grave of Nādān Shāh. Sides. . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> | Quranic verses only. |
| 213 | Slab on the headside . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. . . . | Part of a Quranic chapter. |
| 214 | Maḥalla Mangūrnagar. Building known as Kāzimain. Slab over the entrance to the main tomb. | Nawab of Audh | Sultān-I-'Ālam (Wajid 'Alī Shāh). | A.H. 1269=1857 53 A.D. | Persian, verse, Nasta'liq. | Records the construction of the replica of the tomb at Kāzimain (in Iraq), by <u>Ghulām Raḍā Khān</u> entitled <u>Sharafu'd-Dawla</u> and his wife <u>Sharafu'n-Nisā Khānam</u> . |
| 215 | Slab over the gate of the enclosure . | Do. . . . | Do. . . . | Do. . . . | Do. . . . | Same as above. |
| 216 | Slab marking a grave inside the tomb . | .... | .... | A.H. 1278, Jumādā I 28, Saturday night = 1861 A.D., November 29. | Do. . . . | Records the date of death of <u>Ghulām Raḍā Khān</u> , who on accepting the Shi'a creed was given the title of <u>Sharafu'd-Dawla</u> . |
| 217 | Nūrnagar graveyard. Headstone of a grave. | | | A.H. 1246, Sha'bān 24, Tuesday=1831 A.D., February 8. | Do. . . . | Records the death of <u>Asadu'd-Dawla</u> . |

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|--------------------------|---|------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 218 | Headside of another grave | | | A.H. 1275, Dhī'l- Hijja, last day, S u n d a y=1859 A.D., July 31. | Do. | Records the death of Mirzā Ḥaidar Dīlaid-Dawla in a chronogram. |
| 219 | Headstone of a third grave . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1276=1859-60 A.D. | Do. | Damaged. Records the demise of Nawwāb Muḥammad Baig Khān Asadu'd-Dawla and the name of the writer Mirzā Bahā'u'd-Dawla (?) with the poetical surname Shaidā, a brother of the deceased. |
| 220 | Headside of a fourth grave . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1280, Jumādā II 15, Friday= 1863 A.D., November 27. | Do. | Records the death of Mirzā Ja'far 'Alī Khān of Faizābād in a chronogram. |
| 221 | Barā Imāmbāra enclosure. Well near the mosque. . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1249=1833-34 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of the well in front of the courtyard of the mosque by Āghā Jān. |
| 222 | Muballa Mahbūbganj Buggā kī Masjid. Slab over the main door. . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1245=1829-30 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of the mosque by Buggā, wife of Walī Khān. |
| 223 | Kallan kī Masjid. Slab over outer door. . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1251=1835-36 A.D. | Do. | Assigns the construction of the mosque to Khairāti. |
| 224 | Another mosque. Over the arch in the facade. . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1266=1849-50 A.D. | Do. | Records the date of the mosque built by 'Alī Bakhsh in a chronogram and the name of the composer, Barq. |
| 225 | Masjid-i-Khwaṣṣ. Over the main gate . . . . . | .... | .... | A.H. 1269, Faṣḥ 1260=1852-53 A.D. | Do. | Records the construction of the mosque by Muḥammad Ḥusain and the name of the composer, Barq. |
| 226 | Temple. Over the main doorway . . . . . | .... | .... | Samvat 1921=1864 A.D. (1281 A.H.) | Urdu verse, Nasta'liq | Records the construction of the temple, a garden and a house(?) by Gangā Prasād. Also registers the name of the composer and writer, Kālīkā Prasād. |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| BURMA | | | | | | |
| AKYAB DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 227 | Mrohaung.—Archaeological Museum. Slab numbered as 8, originally from Thayet, Warittaung pagoda. . . . . | .... | Naṣir, son o f Manṣūr Shāh. | A.H. 900, Ramaḍān, 19=1495 A.D., June 13. | Persian, Naṣkh | Estampage worn out. Full purport is not clear. Seems to form the text of royal order, issued on representation by a person (seeking more personal rights?) by the king. Written by Qādī 'Atā Malik Naṣir. |
| 228 | Slab numbered as 7, originally from Manawhari Tank, Mrohaung. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Arabic, Naṣkh | Fragmentary. An epitaph. Refers to the completion of the construction of the tomb of Akāl Khān. |
| 229 | Slab numbered as 10, originally from Lamyethana pagoda, Mrohaung. . . . . | .... | .... | .... | Do. | Fragmentary. Religious texts only. |

| Sl. No. | Place of Deposit | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Script | Remarks |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | |
| SHAHJOL DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shahdol.—Coins from the Collector. No. 1. | Qutb Shāhī of Golkonda. | 'Abdu'llah Qutb Shāh(?) | 1068 A.H. (=1657-58 A.D.) | Persian | Copper, round. Wt. 160 grs. S. .75". <i>Obverse</i> —Legend— <i>Ḍarb-i-Ḍāru's Sal[anāt] Haid[arābād]</i> , 'The mint, is the capital, Haidarābād.' <i>Reverse</i> —Legend— <i>Khatama [Bi 'l-Khair]'wa's Sa'adat 1068</i> , 'May it end with bliss and happiness. A.H. 1068.' Does not bear the name of any king, but may be assigned to 'Abdu'llah Qutb Shāh of Golkonda (1626-72 A.D.). Cf. <i>Numismatic Supplement</i> , No. XI, p. 317. |
| 2 | Do. No. 2 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Copper, round. Wt. 147 grs. S. .8". <i>Obverse and Reverse</i> —As on No. 1. |
| 3 | Do. No. 3 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Copper, round. Wt. 147 grs. S. .8". <i>Obverse and Reverse</i> —As on No. 1. |
| 4 | Do. No. 4 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Copper, round. Wt. 151 grs. S. .8". <i>Obverse and Reverse</i> —As on No. 1. |
| 5 | Do. No. 5 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Copper, round. Wt. 150 grs. S. .8". <i>Obverse and Reverse</i> —As on No. 1. |
| MADRAS | | | | | | |
| NILGIRIS DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 6-16 | Coins in the Collection of the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund. [Continued from <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, No. E. 77]. Nos. 78-88. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Copper, round. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Wt. 19, 23, 30, 32, 32, 35, 35, 37, 38, 38, 45 grs. S. .5, .4, .6, .5, .5, .5, .5, .5, .6, .5 inches. <i>Obverse</i> : Elephant to left. <i>Reverse</i> : Squares formed by intersecting double lines with V-shaped symbol inside. |

17-24 Do. Nos. 89-96

Copper, round.
Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 24.
Wt. 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36, 38. grs.
S. .5, .4, .6, .5, .5, .5, .5 inches.
Obverse : Elephant to left, with uplifted tail.
Reverse : As on Nos. 6-16.

25-27 Do. Nos. 87-99

Copper, round.
Nos. 25, 26, 27.
Wt. 25, 29, 30 grs.
S. .4, .45 .45 inches.
Obverse : As on Nos. 17-24 above.
Reverse : As on Nos. 6-24 but with X-shaped mark in place of the V-shaped one.

28 Do. No. 100

Copper, round. Wt. 33 grs. S. .5".
Obverse : As on Nos. 17-24.
Reverse : As on Nos. 6-27, but with the numeral 4 instead of the V or X symbol.

29-38 Do. Nos. 101-110

Copper, round.
Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
Wt. 24, 30, 33, 33, 33, 34, 35, 35, 38, 42 grs.
S. .5, .55, .5, .5, .5, .5, .45, .5, .5, .6 inches.
Obverse : Elephant to left with riders (?), within pellet border.
Reverse : Sun and crescent-moon within a heart-shaped design.

39-46 Do. Nos. 111-18

Copper, round.
Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
Wt. 25, 26, 28, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35 grs.
S. .5, .5, .5, .5, .45, .5, .55, .6 inches.
Obverse : Bull with riders (?), within pellet border.
Reverse : Sri (in Kannaḍa) within pellet border.

E.—Coins and Seals, 1958-59—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

| Sl. No. | Place of Deposit | Dynasty | King | Date | Language and Alphabet | Remarks |
|---------|---|---------|------|------|-----------------------|---|
| 47-48 | MADRAS—<i>concl.</i> NILGIRIS DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> Coins in the Collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. Ootacamund. [Continued from A. R. Ep., 1957-58, No. E 77.] Nos. 119-20. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Copper, round. Nos. 47, 48. Wt. 36, 37 grs. S. .6, .5 inches <i>Obverse</i> : Elephant to left with uplifted tail, within pellet border. <i>Reverse</i> : Some unidentifiable designs. |
| | | | | | | Copper, round. Wt. 31 grs. S. .5". <i>Obverse</i> : An animal to right. <i>Reverse</i> : Unidentifiable design within pellet border. |
| | | | | | | Copper, round. Wt. 29 grs. S. .45". <i>Obverse</i> : Horse with riders to left, one of the front legs raised. <i>Reverse</i> : Letter <i>vi</i> in Kannada. |

F.—Photographs

| Serial No. | Locality | Description | Size |
|------------|--|---|---------|
| 3862 | Davangere, Chitaldoorg Dist., Mysore. | Plates of Kadamba Ravivarman, (<i>Arch. Surv. Mys., A.R., 1933, Plate XXII</i>). | Quarter |
| 3863 | .... | Portrait of N.P. Chakravarti | Do. |
| 3864 | Warangal fort, Warangal Dist., A.P. | Inscription of Gajapati Raghudēva (2 parts). | Half |
| 3865 | Bhāturiyā, Rajshahi Dist., E. Pakistan | Bhāturiyā Inscription of Rājyapāla | Do. |
| 3866 | .... | Manuscripts received from the Northern Circle, Department of Archaeology. | Do. |
| 3867 | Mahudi, Sehore Dist., M.P. | Mahudi Copper-plate Grant of Paramāra Bhōja. | Do. |
| 3868 | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 3869 | Paya, Lohit Frontier Division, NEFA. | Inscription from Tāmṛēśvarī temple | Do. |
| 3870 | Pāṇḍukēśvar, Garhwal Dist., U.P. | Plate of Lalitāśūra, Year 22 | Do. |
| 3871 | .... | Seal of the Grant of Trilōchanapāla | Do. |
| 3872 | .... | Coin of Bhairavasimha | Do. |
| 3873 | Girnār, Junagadh Dist., Bombay | Rock Edicts III-V of Aśoka | } Do. |
| 3874 | Do. | Rock Edicts VI-VIII of Aśoka | |
| 3875 | Do. | Rock Edict XIII of Aśoka | } Do. |
| 3876 | Delhi-Tōprā (originally) | Pillar Edicts I-III of Aśoka | |
| 3877 | Do. | Pillar Edict VII of Aśoka | } Do. |
| 3878 | Girnār | Rock Edict XIV of Aśoka | |
| 3879 | Delhi Toprā (originally) | Pillar Edict IV of Aśoka | } Do. |
| 3880 | Do. | Pillar Edict V of Aśoka | |
| 3881 | Māndhātā, Nimer Dist., M.P. | Amarēśvar Temple Inscription : Sivamahimnastōtra | Do. |
| 3882 | Poona, Bombay | Plates of Queen Prabhāvatiguptā, Year 13 (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, Plate</i>) | Do. |
| 3883 | Dudia, Chindwara Dist., M.P. | Plates of Pravarasēna II | Do. |
| 3884 | .... | Clay Seal of Kumāragupta | Do. |
| 3885 | Dudia | Plates of Pravarasēna II | } Do. |
| 3886 | Ganj | Vākātaka Inscription | |
| 3887 | Ajanṭā, Aurangabad Dist., Bombay | Vākātaka Inscription from Cave XVI (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVI, Plate</i>). | } Do. |
| 3888 | Indore, M.P. | Plates of Pravarasēna II (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, Plate</i>). | |
| 3889 | Bālāghāt, M.P. | Plates of Pravarasēna II. | Do. |
| 3890 | Bamhani, old Rewa State | Plates of Pāṇḍava Bharatabala | Do. |
| 3891 | Basim, Akola Dist., Bombay | Plates of Vindhyaśakti II | Do. |
| 3892 | .... | Incomplete grants of Pravarasēna II, Sets A and B (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, pp. 260 ff.</i>) | Do. |
| 3893 | Wadgaon, Chanda Dist., M.P. | Plates of Vākātaka Pravarasēna II (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVII, pp. 74 ff., Plate</i>) | Do. |
| 3894 | .... | Kōthuraka Grant of Pravarasēna II, Year 2, (<i>Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVI, pp. 156 ff., Plate</i>) | Do. |
| 3895 | Pattan | Plates of Pravarasēna II | } Do. |
| 3896 | Do. | Do. | |
| 3897 | Tirodi | Plates of Pravarasēna II | } Do. |
| 3898 | Nāgarjunikoṇḍa, Guntur Dist., A.P. | Inscribed foot-print slab | |

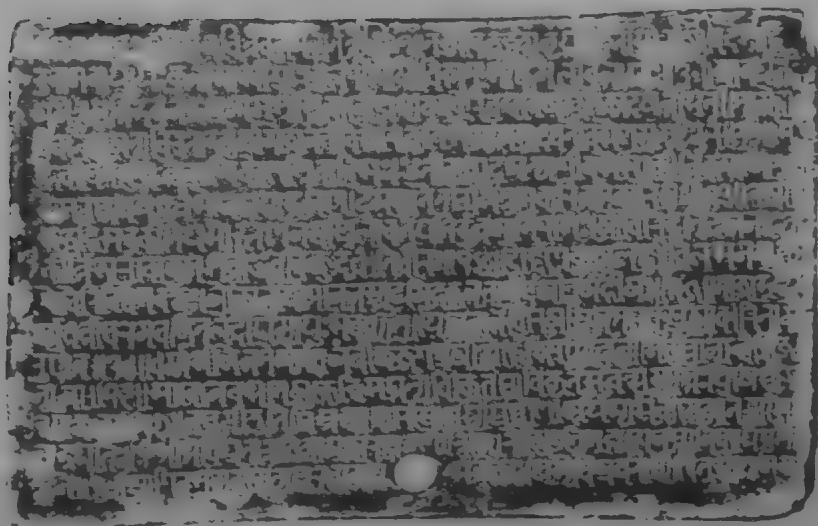
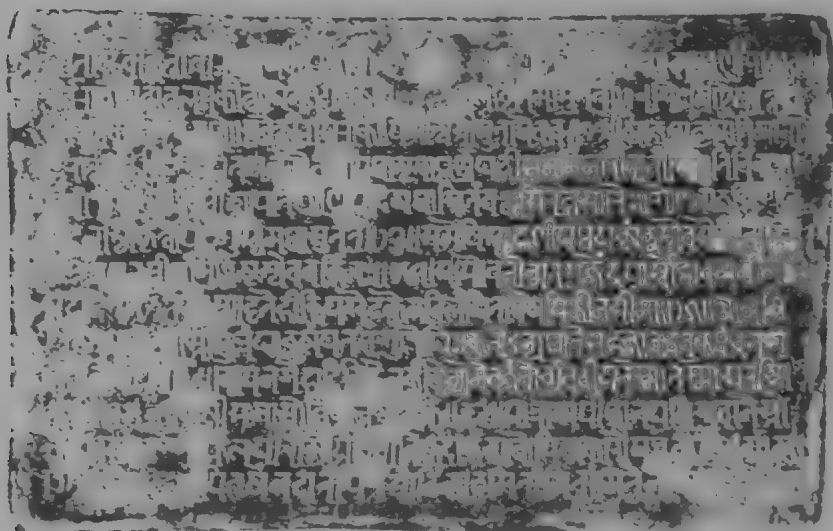
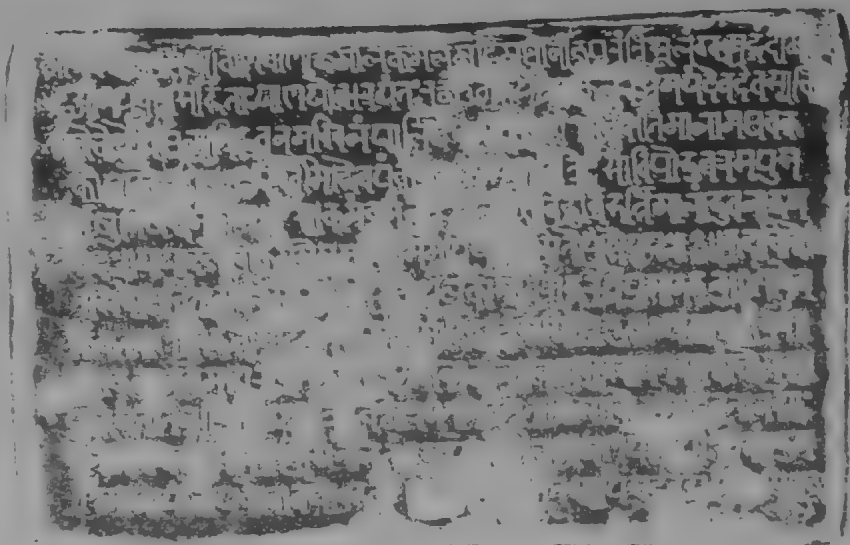
F —Photographs—*contd.*

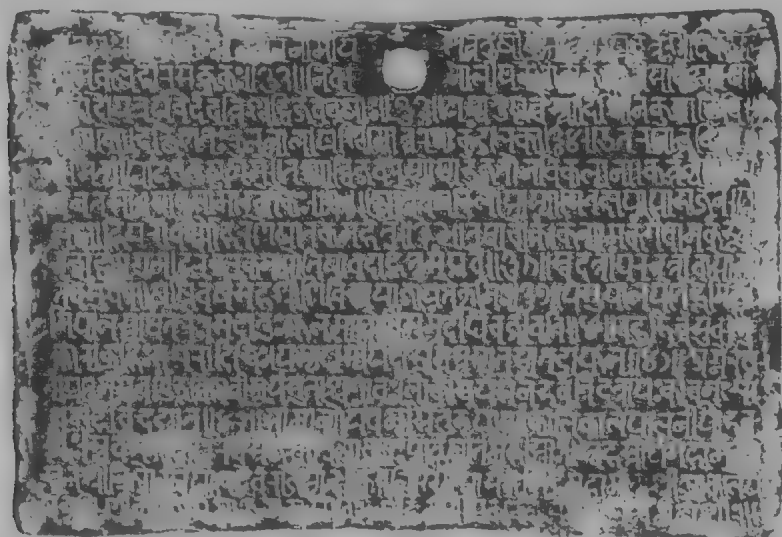
| Serial No. | Locality | Description | Size |
|-------------------|--|--|---------|
| 3899 | Ajaṇṭā | Inscription in Cave XVII | Half |
| 3900 | Mallār, Bilaspur Dist., M.P. | Seal of Plates of Jayarāja | Do. |
| 3901 | Do. | Seal of Plates of Vyāghrarāja | Do. |
| 3902 | Nimbāl, Bijapur Dist., Mysore | Seal of Plates of Kalachuri Saṅkama | Do. |
| 3903 | Daḷavāyppuram, Tirunelveli Dist., Madras. | Seal of Plates of Parāntaka Vīraṇārāyaṇa Śaḍaiyaṇ (A.R. Ep., 1958-59, No. A 14). | Do. |
| 3904 | Hāthigumphā, near Bhubanēśwar, Puri Dist., Orissa. | Inscription of Khāravēla, Section A | Do. |
| 3905 | Do. | Do.—Section B | Do. |
| 3906 | Do. | Do.—Section C | Do. |
| 3907 | Do. | Do.—Section D | Do. |
| 3908 | Delhi-Tōprā | Pillar Edict VI of Aśōka | Do. |
| 3909 | Kandahār, Afghanistan | Inscription of Aśōka (<i>East and West</i> , IX, Nos. 1-2, Plate). | Do. |
| 3910 | India Office, London | Plate of Dēvasēna (<i>N. Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. II, Plate). | Do. |
| 3911 | Nāchnē-ki-talāi | Inscription of Prithivishēṇa (<i>CII</i> , Vol. III, Pl. XXXIII A). | Do. |
| 3912 | Barhut, Satna Dist., M.P. | Bharhut sculptures (Barua, <i>Bharhut</i> , Vol. III). | Do. |
| 3913 | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 3914 } 3914A } | | Kalachhala Inscription of Iśvararāja and a coin (Allan, <i>Coins of Ancient India</i> , Pl. IV. 15). | Do. |
| 3915 | Manthēna, Srikakulam Dist., A.P. | Plates of Chōḍagaṅga, Plate I | Quarter |
| 3916 | Do. | Do.—Plate II a | Do. |
| 3917 | Do. | Do.—Plate II b | Do. |
| 3918 | Do. | Do.—Plate III a | Do. |
| 3919 | Do. | Do.—Plate III b | Do. |
| 3920 | Mallār, Bilaspur Dist., M.P. | Seal of Plates of Pravararāja | Do. |
| 3921 | Mathurā, U.P. | Inscription of Year 92 | Do. |
| 3922 | Kandahār, Afghanistan | Greek Inscription of Aśōka (<i>Journal Asiatique</i> , Vol. CCXLVI, Plate IV). | Do. |
| 3923 | Do. | Aramaic Inscription of Aśōka (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate V). | Do. |
| 3924 | Daḷavāyppuram, Tirunelveli Dist., Madras. | Plates (with seal and ring) of Parāntaka Vīraṇārāyaṇa Śaḍaiyaṇ (A.R. Ep., 1958-59, No. A 14). | Full |
| 3925 | Talcher, Dhenkanal Dist., Orissa | Plate of Gayāḍatuṅga, Reverse | Quarter |
| 3926 | Do. | Do.—Obverse | Do. |
| 3927 | Maṇḍkilā Tal. Nagar, Tonk Dist., Rajasthan | Inscription of V.S. 1043 | Do. |
| 3928 | Padmanābhapuram, Kanyakumari Dist., Madras | Padmanābhapuram Museum Inscription | Do. |
| 3929 | Anaji, Dharwar Dist., Mysore | Inscription of Rāshtrakūta Amōghavarsha (A.R. Ep., 1958-59, No. B 530). | Do. |
| 3930 | Chitōrgaḍh, Rajasthan | Fragmentary Inscription (<i>ibid.</i> , Nos. B 742-43). | Do. |
| 3931 | Manthani, Karimnagar Dist., A.P. | Inscription (A and B) of Kākatīya Gaṇapati (<i>ibid.</i> , No. B 100). | Do. |
| 3932 | Do. | Do. (C and D) Do. | Do. |
| 3933 | Tārāchandi, Shahabad Dist., Bihar | Tārāchandi Rock Inscription of Pratāpa-dhavalā. <i>Ibid.</i> , B-153. | Do. |

F.—Photographs—concl'd.

| Serial No. | Locality | Description | Size |
|------------|---|---|---------|
| 3934 | Hmawza (Khin ba's mound), Burma | Silver-gilt Stūpa (<i>ASI, A.R.</i> , 1926-27, Plate XXXVIII). | Quarter |
| 3935 | Do. | Gold image of Buddha (<i>ASI, A.R.</i> , 1926-27, Plate XLI). | Do. |
| 3936 | Hmawza (Bawbawgi Pagoda), Burma | Fragment of an inscription (<i>ASI, A.R.</i> , 1911-12, Plate LXVIII). | Do. |
| 3937 | Do. | Funeral Urn in Stone (<i>ASI, A.R.</i> , 1911-12, Plate LXIX). | Do. |
| 3938 | Chachoripara, Buckergange Dist., East Pakistan. | Image of Rēvanta (<i>ASI, A.R.</i> , 1928-29, Plate LIV). | Do. |
| 3939 | Karchelia (near Bardoli), Surat Dist., Bombay. | Plates of <i>Yuvārāja Śrīśāraya Śtāditya</i> , Plate I. | Do. |
| 3940 | Do. | Do.—Plate II. | Do. |

CHARTER OF TRILOCHANAPĀLA OF LĀTA (No. A 4)

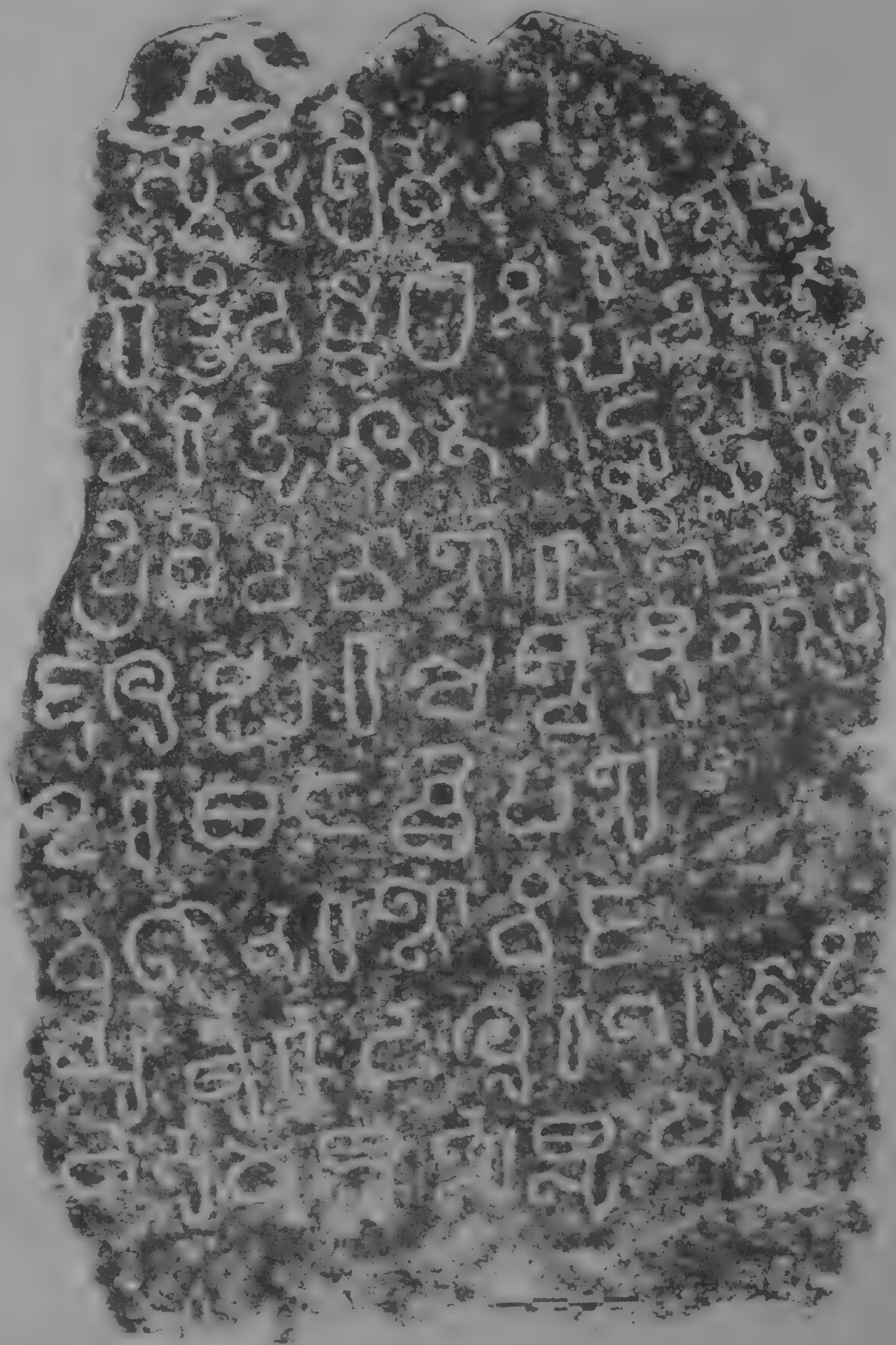


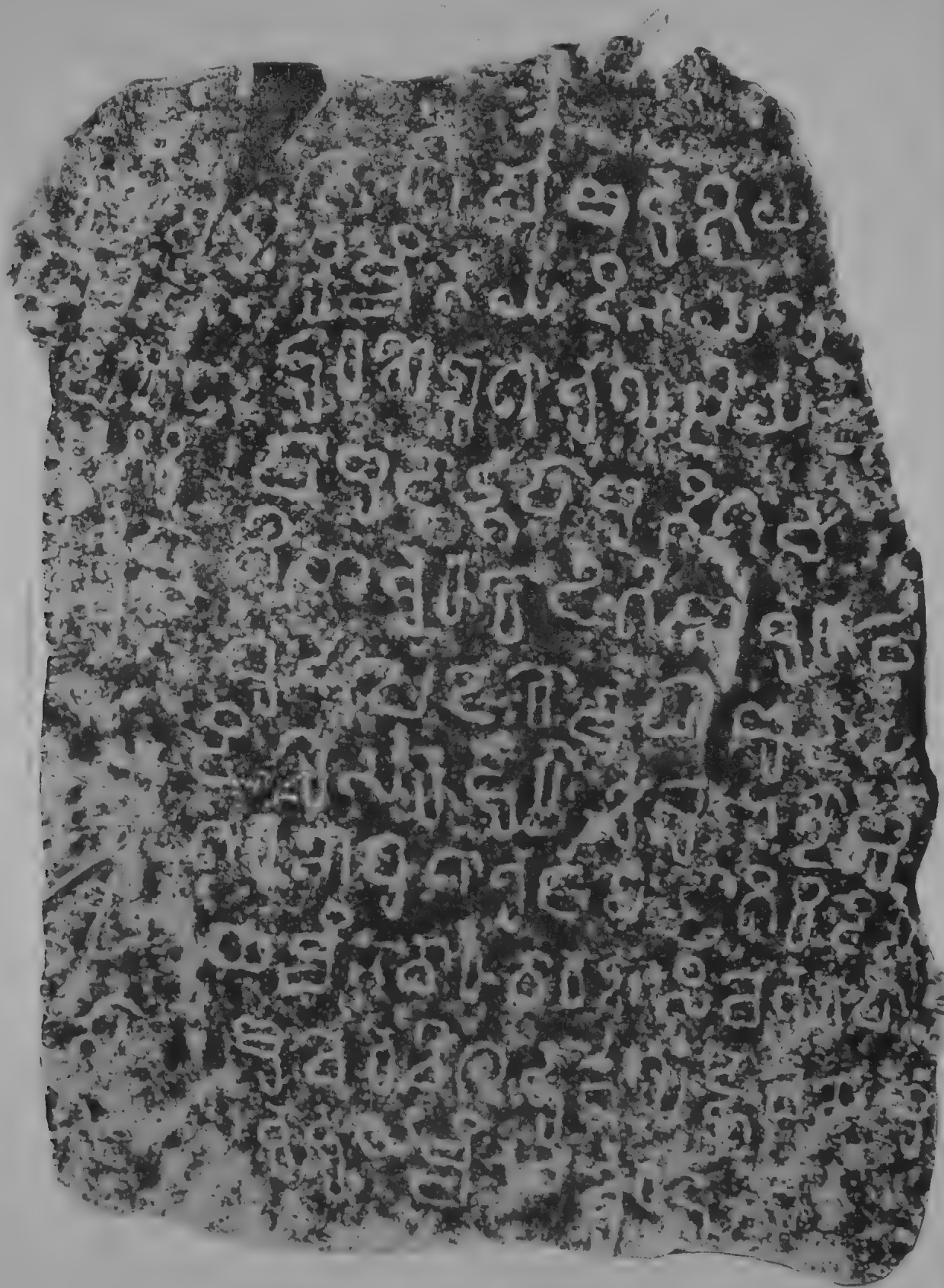


Scale : One-third

INSCRIPTION OF WESTERN CHALUKYA KIRTTIVARMAN (No. B 23)

A





(from Photographs)

VATTELUTTU INSCRIPTION FROM SUCHINDRAM (No. B 450)

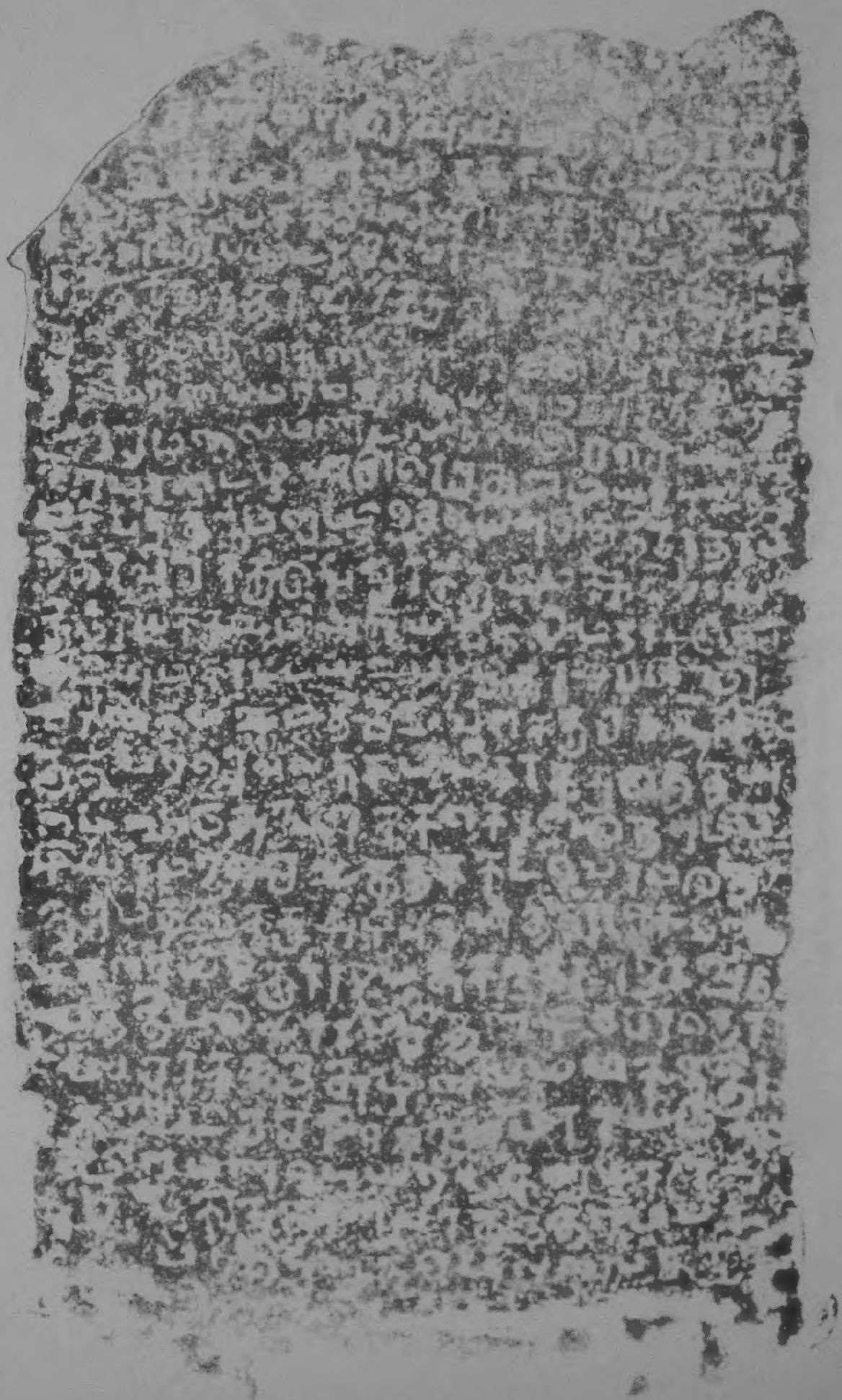


(from Photograph)



Size : One-third

EASTERN GANGA RECORD IN TAMIL LANGUAGE (No. B 110)



ĒKĻINGĪ INSCRIPTION (No. B 786)

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script.]

Size: One-third